



# Bonn Takes Heat on Troops

## German Role Is Key for Balkans, Allies Warn

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

MUNICH — Publicly chiding Germany for refusing to commit troops to peacekeeping, an array of allied defense officials and politicians warned Sunday that the absence of German troops could imperil the chances for any sizable military intervention in the former Yugoslavia.

In Western consultations about Bosnia, several officials said, the Clinton administration's objections to the plan put forward by Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen mainly reflect fears that it calls for a United Nations force of at least 50,000 soldiers, most of whom would have to come from the United States.

German participation is seen as crucial if Europe is to muster a 25,000-strong force matching a U.S. troop presence. Such a force could conceivably be deployed for years.

So, no U.S. military intervention in Bosnia is likely unless Germany changes policy and drops its objections to any foreign combat role for its troops, according to Senator William S. Cohen, the Maine Republican, who is influential on defense issues, spoke at a meeting of policymakers and experts from NATO countries.

In weighing a decision to commit U.S. ground troops, he said, the Clinton administration would insist on seeing that Europeans fully shared the combat — "including substantial German troops, in tanks."

It was the strongest, most pressing allied call yet for the political leaders in Bonn to shed its hesitations about ordering German troops to play a full role in NATO's planned new peacekeeping missions.

In more general terms, the same appeal was voiced at the conference by several allied officials, including Defense Minister Pierre Joxe of France and top officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Apparently confident that these allied appeals would strengthen his hand in domestic debate about lifting constraints on the armed forces, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he agreed that German troops should play a complete role in preserving stability.

So far, the Kohl government has been unable to get enough support from the opposition socialists to pass a law authorizing the use of troops in any NATO operation. Meanwhile, loopholes have been found for German participation in the relief operation in Somalia.

But Mr. Kohl said that he could never order German troops, even under the flag of the United Nations, into a country such as Yugoslavia, which had been subjected to Nazi brutality.

This view, critics pointed out, meant that Mr. Kohl was effectively excluding a German role in the most unstable parts of Europe.

Decrying this interpretation of Germany's special historic obligations, American and European of-

ficials told Mr. Kohl that other countries, far from being fearful, wanted to see German troops cooperating fully with their allies.

Despite these psychological reassurances from abroad, German officials said, a policy change still seems months away.

Allied insistence on a stronger German role reflects growing estimates of how big a credible peacekeeping operation in Bosnia would need to be.

If the UN plan for Bosnia is accepted by the parties, a NATO official said, "we'll have to be in there tomorrow and then stay for years."

If peacekeepers are obliged only to administer an accord accepted by the warring parties, the job could be done by 50,000 soldiers, a British official said. If fighting continues, however, the number could quickly rise beyond 100,000, he said.

This unspoken troop requirement, a NATO official said, means that "nobody likes the Vance-Owen plan, even though European governments are not saying so because they hope that Washington will kill it for them."

Voicing the strong U.S. reservations, Mr. Cohen said he was reflecting a consensus in Congress and among the public. If troops were ordered to the former Yugoslavia, he said, Washington would insist on a clear, single command for the intervention and would aim not at punishing the Serbs but at stopping the bloodshed.



A Sarajevo family transporting foraged firewood past a damaged train at the main terminal Sunday.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Danish Poll Favorable to Maastricht

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — A major opinion poll published Sunday showed that a clear majority of Danes would vote in favor of the European Community's Maastricht treaty in their second referendum on the pact on May 18.

The poll by Gallup Denmark, published in the national daily Berlingske Tidende, 54 percent said they would vote "yes" and 25 percent "no," while 21 percent were undecided or would not vote. The institute interviewed 4,403 Danes between Jan. 4 and Feb. 3.

The poll was the biggest sampling of Danish opinion on the issue since voters rejected the treaty by a margin of 50.7 percent to 49.3 percent last June 2. The new vote will be on a revised deal agreed with the Community at a meeting in Edinburgh in December, allowing Danes to opt out of long-term plans for a common currency, joint defense, union citizenship and police cooperation.

## Miyazawa Vows to Win Back Kurils

TOKYO (AFP) — Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan renewed his determination on Sunday to settle a deadlocked territorial dispute over the Kuril Islands off Japan's northern coast without making concessions to Russia.

"We need to resolve the pending territorial problem in order to drastically improve our bilateral relations," Mr. Miyazawa said in a speech at a rally for the return of the Kurils, which were occupied by Soviet troops at the end of World War II.

The decades-old dispute blocked the conclusion of a bilateral peace treaty and major Japanese economic aid to Russia. Relations between the two countries further worsened after President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia abruptly canceled a trip to Tokyo last year.

## Intruder Held at U.S. Nuclear Plant

MIDDLETOWN, Pennsylvania (AP) — A man crashed a car through the gates at the Three Mile Island nuclear plant on Sunday and spent four hours inside the plant before being arrested, the police said.

Pierce Nye, 31, of Bethel, Pennsylvania, was arrested inside the turbine building, which houses electrical generating equipment, state police and plant officials said.

A State Police spokesman said Mr. Nye told authorities that he had acted alone, had no explosives and did not tamper with anything. Authorities did not say why he drove into the plant, but one state official said he had been released last month from a psychiatric hospital.

## Yemenis Warn Foreign Workers

SANA'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Yemen says it cannot guarantee the safety of foreigners after a series of hostage-taking incidents and asked its largest oil operator to consider shutting down production, an oil industry source said on Sunday.

The Western source said Texas-based Hunt Oil Co. decided to maintain normal operations after discussions requested by Oil Minister Saleh Abu Bakr Husayn in the last week. But in the face of actions by lawless tribes, Hunt will "curtail the movement of foreign staff and make them less of a target," the source added.

## Algiers Extends State of Emergency

ALGIERS (AFP) — A state of emergency imposed in Algeria a year ago will be extended indefinitely because of continued Islamic fundamentalist agitation, a statement from the ruling High State Committee, or collegial presidency, said Sunday.

The statement was issued after the weekly meeting of the presidency. The emergency was tightened Dec. 5 when a curfew was imposed in some areas. Interior Minister Mohammed Hardi said those calling for the lifting of the restrictions wanted to "deprive the state of the tools to fight subversion and terrorism."

## Mitterrand's Visit Helpful for Hanoi

HANOI (AFP) — President Francois Mitterrand will visit Vietnam this week, providing a diplomatic lift for Hanoi's campaign to break out of international isolation. The visit will also help the interests of France, which wants to make its former colony an outpost of French economic and cultural influence in Asia.

Mr. Mitterrand will be accompanied by five ministers and a large official delegation when he arrives on Tuesday. He will leave two days later for Cambodia.

Mr. Mitterrand is to meet with President Le Duc Anh and the Communist Party general secretary, Do Muoi, on Tuesday in Hanoi, the French Embassy said. On Wednesday, he is to visit Dien Bien Phu, site of the French military defeat in 1954, before flying to Ho Chi Minh City.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa has announced that starting May 23 it will discontinue its Airport Express, a special rail service operating on the Düsseldorf-Frankfurt and Stuttgart-Frankfurt routes. Instead, Lufthansa says it will rent space on scheduled high-speed trains, but will retain the features of reserved passenger compartments and baggage check-in at the train station. (IHT)

Foreign airlines halted flights to Zagreb on Sunday a day after a German relief plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire over northern Croatia. Austrian Airlines, Swissair, Air France and Lufthansa canceled their scheduled flights, but Croatian Airlines is still running international flights, Zagreb airport officials said. (Reuters)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Grenada, Iraq, Slovenia.

TUESDAY: Lebanon.

WEDNESDAY: Malta.

THURSDAY: Cameroon, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Vatican City.

FRIDAY: Burma.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### N.Y. Aid Chief Poses As Welfare Recipient

New York City's welfare chief, Barbara J. Sabol, went undercover as a welfare applicant to get a look at her bureaucracy from the bottom up. She didn't like what she found.

Ms. Sabol, commissioner of the city's Human Resources Administration, disguised herself as a welfare seeker, using a fake identity and a wig of her own to keep from being recognized. She said she spent at least 23 days posing as a welfare applicant between February and October of last year.

She was sent more than once to the wrong office. She waited in long and sometimes fruitless lines. She sat in seedy waiting rooms with cockroaches, broken chairs and telephones that did not work.

She praised most welfare workers. But she also described being scolded, misdirected and made to feel, as she put it, "depersonalized."

She returned the food stamps and other benefits she collected. She said she did not plan to discipline any of the welfare clerks who misdirected her. "I wasn't doing it for the purposes of identifying any individual or any individual office," she said. "I was trying to look at the system and define ways in which to make it better."

### Short Takes

Production of a synthetic form of taxol, a new drug highly effective in the treatment of various cancers, is growing so rapidly that there is no further reason to chop down the rare Pacific yew trees that previously were the only source of the drug, according to a spokeswoman for the manufacturer, Bristol-Myers Squibb. Environmentalists cheered the announcement. The trees are scattered in the underbrush in ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, and clear-cutting is required to harvest them.

Two men left dangling for 12 hours overnight on a Queensboro, New York, ski lift were sent to the hospital with frostbite and exposure when they finally were rescued. They had been left suspended 35 feet in the air after employees, unmindful of their presence, turned off the ski lift machinery and went home.

### About People

Nancy Reagan says she supports Hillary Rodham Clinton's having a White House office near that of President Bill Clinton. Mrs. Reagan said, "They've both been very up-front about her role, and I respect them for it."

"We have a prayer in Texas we always offer up when someone claims to be the repository of All Truth," says Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America. "It goes like this: 'Dear God, let me seek the Truth, but spare me the company of those who have found it.'"

# Let China's Economy Grow, Expert Says

As President Bill Clinton settles into office, many Asian countries are concerned that differences with the United States over trade, human rights and other issues will generate tension in trans-Pacific relations. In Singapore, Robert A. Scalapino, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, and a leading American scholar on Asia, discussed the outlook with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

This is a transitional period for China. Washington should not be in the game of containing China and preventing it from becoming a part of mainstream Asia. It is through this process that more political openness will come.

Q. How would continued opening of the economy contribute to political liberalization in China?

A. Economic development has at least three political consequences of great significance.

Q. I do not agree with those who assume that democracy, as the U.S. defines it, is going to sweep over the world. We are not going to have a universal form of governance. I do believe, however, that the broad trends are towards greater political openness.

There are stages or systems in between Leninism and Western-style parliamentary democracy. I call some of them in Asia authoritarian pluralist systems. Politics remains constrained. There are restrictions on freedoms. But in the social and economic sphere, pluralism is encouraged.

Most countries in East Asia have a paramount commitment to stability and rapid development. There is a preference for a dominant party system because political pluralism frequently results in a degree of instability that a rapidly developing society feels it cannot tolerate.

### MONDAY Q&A

Q. Mr. Clinton has talked of using trade leverage to advance the cause of human rights and democracy in China. Will that work?

A. It's the wrong way to go. The U.S. has legitimate concerns about human rights in China and about development of political openness. But the economic issues we face with China ought to be debated on economic grounds.

To inject the human-rights issue into this arena would be to separate the U.S. from virtually all its Asian friends. None of them will follow this course. It would also punish the very elements in China that we want to see advance, particularly those in southern China and Hong Kong where economic growth is most dynamic.

Q. Isn't the Communist regime in China promoting reform and growth in the economy to maintain its monopoly of political power?

A. China today is not a monolithic society. It has many pluralistic elements and the U.S. should maintain maximum contact.

Q. Should the Clinton administration adopt a tougher trade policy towards Japan?

A. Japan itself is toughening its trade policies. So are some other countries. The U.S. also has to demand that markets be open to it.

However, I am very much opposed to protectionism. I believe that in the longer run, we have to work at the bilateral, regional and global levels to have freer and more open trade. If we don't, protectionism is certain to grow.

The U.S. and East Asian countries should learn work together so that their market economies and capitalist systems can move in harmony, even in a period when they have somewhat diverse traditions, strategies and stages of development.

# Khmer Rouge Is Making a Profit

## Timber Subsidizes Attempt to Sabotage UN Peace Plan

By Philip Shenon  
*New York Times Service*

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia — Along Cambodia's long semicircular border with Thailand, stretches of what had been dense tropical jungle now resemble a strip mine. And in that newly bleak, slate-gray landscape lies an explanation of how the fanatical guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge have managed to survive — even prosper — as they attempt to sabotage a United Nations-sponsored peace plan in Cambodia.

When they controlled the central government in the 1970s, the rebel group's Maoist-inspired leaders punished free-market commerce by death. Today, the Khmer Rouge functions to a large degree as a business venture, granting lucrative concessions to companies, most of

them from Thailand, involved in gem-mining and logging.

The cross-border timber trade is barred under a UN-backed moratorium that took effect last month. Yet the commanders of the multinational peacekeeping force in Cambodia acknowledge that it is virtually impossible for them to monitor compliance with the lumber ban in Khmer Rouge-held areas, where the United Nations does not have access.

The moratorium — intended to halt the ravaging of Indochina's forests — was imposed by Cambodia's Supreme National Council, a negotiating body formed as part of the peace plan that includes members from the Cambodian government, the Khmer Rouge and two other, smaller rebel groups. Of the four factions, only the Khmer

Rouge formally opposed the logging ban.

Cambodians living along the border report that each night, large flatbed trucks cross the border bearing tons of tropical hardwood for lumber mills in Thailand and elsewhere in Asia. Thai military leaders are widely believed to profit personally from the timber exports, sometimes as secret partners in the logging companies.

There are no sanctions on gem mining, and each day thousands of Thais cross the border into Khmer Rouge-held areas to mine for precious gems. Khmer Rouge businesses are believed to earn the rebels millions of dollars a month.

Enough of the proceeds are believed to have been stored away in overseas bank accounts, with most of the money funneled through Thailand, to allow the Khmer Rouge to survive for years without any other assistance; this has enabled it to continue to ignore terms of a 1991 peace agreement that was supposed to end Cambodia's long civil war.

# UN Airlift To Sarajevo To Resume

ZAGREB, Croatia — A UN airlift of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital, will resume on Monday, the United Nations refugee agency said Sunday.

Aid flights were suspended on Saturday after a German relief plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire near Zagreb. The UN Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia said earlier that UN personnel had seen Serbian forces fire at the plane.

Peter Kessler, spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said that 14 flights were scheduled for Sarajevo from Split, on Croatia's Adriatic coast, and from Germany. He said corridors used by international aid planes flying from Split and U.S. planes operating from bases in Germany were considered secure.

But relief flights from the Croatian capital, Zagreb, were still suspended pending an inquiry into the attack on the German plane near Karlovac, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southwest of Zagreb.

UN Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali condemned Saturday's attack on the relief plane, saying it "further jeopardized the international community's efforts to bring an end to the conflict."

Croatian and rebel Serbian forces exchanged rocket and artillery fire along the Adriatic hinterland Sunday, and fighting flared in several areas of Bosnia.

Rebel Serbs have rejected a call for talks to end the Krajina fighting and have said they will not talk peace until Croatian troops meet UN demands to withdraw from areas seized since Jan. 22.

Heavy fighting was reported in Bosnia along the eastern border with Serbia between pro-government Muslim forces and Bosnian Serbian militias.

In Sarajevo, Serbian artillery hit a line of people collecting water, killing three and wounding five, the radio in Sarajevo reported. It said anti-aircraft guns were also fired into the old town where one person was wounded by shrapnel.

## Keating Calls Australian Vote

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Paul Keating has ended months of speculation by calling an election for March 13, saying it will be fought on economic issues.

Mr. Keating announced the election during a news conference on Sunday.

"This election will be principally about the economy and unemployment," he said.

Opinion polls show the Labor government and the conservative opposition, the Liberal Party-National Party coalition, to be about even.

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**  
BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE

For Work, Life and Academic Experience • No Classmate Attendance Required

(310) 471-0300  
FAX: (310) 471-6456

Call or write for information or send detailed resume for Free Evaluation

Pacific Western University  
570 N. Sepulveda Blvd. Dept. 23  
Los Angeles, CA 90049



## People at the top read the Trib.

No local bias. No national fluff. No partisan viewpoint. Simply a balanced editing of the news for people with a stake in international affairs.

**Herald Tribune**

سكيا من الامم

# FIRST 100 DAYS / LETHAL PECCADILLOES

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Brown Admits Nonpayment of Worker's Tax

WASHINGTON — Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown acknowledged Sunday that he failed to pay Social Security taxes for a domestic worker over a number of years, saying he was not aware the payments were required until last month.

Mr. Brown's revelation came as the Clinton administration grappled with ethical questions raised by the withdrawal of two candidates for attorney general over the hiring of domestic help.

In an appearance on NBC's "Meet the Press," Mr. Brown, a successful Washington lawyer who last year reported income of \$750,000, said that he had not paid Social Security taxes for a woman employee who cleaned his house "on an irregular basis over the past four or five years."

He said in answer to a question on whether he had ever failed to pay taxes for domestic employees that the taxes were paid as soon as he found out that there was an obligation to pay them. (AP)

### Space Station and Supercollider Are Safe

WASHINGTON — Eager to find more ways to cut the federal budget, the Clinton administration considered scrapping two of the nation's premier science projects, the space station and the superconducting supercollider, but decided to keep them for now after encountering intense opposition.

Administration officials had said the White House is considering scaling back one or both projects to save money. They did not estimate how much might be saved.

Dropping the space station would save \$9.7 billion over the next five years. Scrapping the supercollider, a high-speed particle collider designed to help scientists discover the fundamental secrets of matter, would save \$2.2 billion over the same period.

Word that the administration was considering canceling the projects spread through Congress and immediately touched off a campaign by supporters to save them. This apparently prompted the White House to pop its own trial balloon.

Asked by reporters if he was "going to kill" the supercollider and the space station, Mr. Clinton said, "That is not true." (NYT)

### At White House, Ax Falls Among Lower Ranks

WASHINGTON — The first targets of President Clinton's pledge to cut White House "payroll, perks and privileges" are about two dozen, lower-paid White House career workers with no job protection, some of them older women who have worked there for decades.

According to sources in the White House, about 20 employees of the White House correspondence unit, the office that deals with the millions of letters, telephone calls and other messages sent the president, got letters from Mr. Clinton last week notifying them their services would no longer be needed. White House officials confirmed such layoffs were occurring, but would not say how many, or which workers, were involved.

While all political employees in the White House expect, and mostly want, to leave when a new administration takes over, the White House also has hundreds of what one official called "worker bees," career employees who type, answer phones, do administrative work and hundreds of other office and personal tasks. These workers serve "at the pleasure of the president" and, in order to get their jobs, sign written agreements making them "excepted" workers; that is, unprotected by the civil service or other government rules.

Sources said most of those let go were from the White House typing unit or other parts of the correspondence unit. (WP)

### Spending Plan Coming This Week, Gore Says

WASHINGTON — Vice President Al Gore said Sunday that the administration was ready to announce spending cuts, proving that Mr. Clinton is serious about eliminating government waste before asking Americans to pay higher taxes.

In a television talk show appearance, Mr. Gore said, "You're going to see announcements this coming week that will demonstrate quite clearly that the experience Bill Clinton has in balanced budgets is being brought to bear in weeding out the unnecessary wasteful kind of spending that's just been allowed to go on for too long."

"Then we're going to ask those who benefited the most from the last 12 years, unfairly, to pay their fair share," Mr. Gore said in an interview on ABC-TV's "This Week with David Brinkley."

Mr. Gore did not specify the cuts but he said they would make it "unmistakably clear that we have been wrestling with the guts of these very difficult decisions." (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Judge Kimba M. Wood, after withdrawing her name from consideration for attorney general because of White House nervousness over the fact that she had once employed an illegal alien as a babysitter: "I have fulfilled every legal requirement with respect to the employment of my baby-sitter."

President Bill Clinton on Judge Wood: "I wish her well." (WP)

## A Top Clinton Adviser Defends Note to Clients

By David S. Hilzenrath

WASHINGTON — Robert E. Rubin, President Bill Clinton's economic policy adviser, has defended a letter he wrote inviting his former investment-banking clients to stay in touch with him.

"The letter was an innocuous kind of thing," Mr. Rubin said in an interview with Washington Post editors and reporters. "It was really meant as a social letter."

Mr. Rubin, who left his position as co-chairman of Goldman, Sachs & Co. to join the Clinton administration, wrote to many Goldman, Sachs clients in December urging them to continue doing business with the international financial house.

Mr. Rubin ended the letter by

saying, "I also look forward to continuing to work with you in my new capacity."

He also wrote: "I hope I can continue to rely on your interest and support" and added that he "would be grateful for whatever suggestions you would offer." The New York Times reported.

Mr. Rubin, chairman of the newly created National Economic Council, said he would show no favoritism toward former clients and added that he was "exceedingly unlikely" to return to "commercial life" where he could do business with them again.

He did not rule out contacts with his former clients, but said he would be guided by "what serves the best interest of the job I'm now doing."

## Joseph Mankiewicz, 83, Filmmaker, Is Dead

By Peter B. Flint

NEW YORK — Joseph L. Mankiewicz, 83, a writer, director and producer who was one of Hollywood's most literate and intelligent filmmakers, died of heart failure Friday at Northern Westchester Hospital in Mount Kisco, New York.

In a two-year period, Mr. Mankiewicz won four Academy Awards and other accolades for writing and directing two scintillating high comedies, "A Letter to Three Wives" in 1949 and "All About Eve" in 1950.

"A Letter to Three Wives" deals astutely with upper-middle-class manners and morals. "All About Eve" is an acerbic dissection of Broadway theater people, also won an Oscar as best movie. In it, Mr. Mankiewicz gave to Bette Davis an aging actress ferociously defending her theatrical turf against a ruthless ingenue — a line that entered the Hollywood pantheon of stylish phrases. "Fasten your seat

belts," Miss Davis snarled to the guests assembled at a party. "It's going to be a bumpy night."

Mr. Mankiewicz was a meticulous craftsman who preferred words to images, who stressed dialogue and reaction to it in a highly theatrical style. Off the set, he was a witty, often ribald raconteur and an urbane ladies' man who habitually transformed painful experiences into cynical quips.

It is an uneasy feeling shared by many in the armed forces. A senior navy officer who served in the Gulf War expressed concern, for example, that during the presidential campaign Mr. Clinton blithely uttered his promise to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military with-

## In Capital, Few Deeds Seem Dastardly for More Than a Day

By David Von Drehle

WASHINGTON — Restaurants have their daily specials; Washington has its crime du jour. The deadly sins of political life are seasonal. Perhaps menu cards should be posted at the capital boundaries, and changed regularly.

"Welcome to Washington," they would say. "Today's special: Illegal babysitters."

Tucked away in a file somewhere would be the cards of days gone by. Today's special: Pot smoking would be stashed somewhere between Adultery and Check Bouncing. One day a peccadillo is lethal. Then, almost overnight, it barely raises an eyebrow.

There was, for example, a time when belonging to clubs that had no black members was a highly damaging offense. In 1988, Senator Lloyd Bentsen

had to wring his hands and resign from two all-white clubs to run for vice president. As late as April 1991, the private-clubs issue tripped up a nominee to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Bentsen rejoined the organizations soon after the 1988 campaign, but they were barely mentioned when he was confirmed as Treasury secretary this year. The clubs had added a few black members. More important, Washington's crime du jour had changed.

U.S. District Judge Kimba M. Wood learned the hard way about this strange aspect of life in the capital, she suffered a political death-by-nanny. Although she did nothing illegal, and certainly nothing uncommon, Judge Wood's good name was tarnished and her hopes of becoming attorney general were crushed. Her offense: She hired a babysitter whose visa had expired.

"They are like viruses," said Smart Eizenstat, a Washington lawyer and a keen observer of such local phenomena as the crime du jour. "We go through these waves, these spasms of microscopic moralism. The first ones hit by the virus get it the worst. Then it passes."

Marijuana was once the crime of the day. Douglas H. Ginsburg, a former Harvard Law School professor, had his Supreme Court nomination derailed by dope in 1987, and for a brief period every politician in town was grilled.

A presidential candidate, Al Gore Jr., dodged, then confessed to a few youthful puffs. One Florida politician had predicted that Mr. Gore's confession would be "devastating."

But eventually, marijuana was forgotten. This year, Mr. Gore and another longtime pot smoker, Bill Clinton, won a huge electoral-college victory. Mr.

Gore's little crime hardly came up, and Mr. Clinton was punished more harshly for waffling over his confession than for the toke itself.

What explains this weird fact of Washington life? Why can adultery be deadly one year and shrugged off the next?

Mr. Eizenstat talks about the short attention span of the electorate.

"Americans get inordinately focused on some aspect of the private lives of public officials," he said, "and just as quickly they become satisfied."

Taking that argument further, Walter Shapiro, Washington columnist for Esquire magazine, observed: "Washington is a city where if you can remember the Kennedy administration you are thought to embrace the whole sweep of human history."

## Powell Is Squeezed By Dual Loyalties In Feud on Gay GIs

By Eric Schmitt

WASHINGTON — In his waning months as America's senior soldier, General Colin L. Powell is struggling to balance loyalties to a new commander in chief whose ideas clash with his and to a tightly knit military culture he feels bound to protect.

Challenges to these fealties are piling up fast. General Powell's recent criticism of President Bill Clinton's plan to allow homosexuals in the armed forces prompted some administration officials to suggest that his behavior bordered on insubordination, an accusation he vehemently rejects.

out thinking through the consequences.

**Military Opposition**

Pentagon officials say the military services, gearing up to fight a change in the policy toward homosexuals, are arming themselves with opinion polls showing that military personnel widely oppose the admission of homosexuals in the armed forces. The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

The findings have become hot political properties, suppressed by one service and tightly controlled by Mr. Aspin, who is struggling to rein in lobbying by the armed services against Mr. Clinton's initiative.

Defense Secretary Les Aspin's order to the Pentagon last week to cut \$14 billion from next year's budget marks the first step toward cutting 300,000 more troops than General Powell has argued is militarily prudent.

And the general's recent decision to back off his earlier modest recommendations to reduce overlapping roles and missions in the military, which already fell short of what Mr. Clinton had endorsed in his campaign, seemed to be a tactical retreat to avoid adding a messy battle among the Joint Chiefs of Staff to an already turbulent Pentagon transition.

[Mr. Aspin said Sunday that he was not at war with the Pentagon's top generals over homosexuals in the military or budget matters. The Associated Press reported from Washington. He said any attempt to portray the chiefs' recent outspokenness as open rebellion "is exaggerated."]

In one survey, conducted in November by an independent polling company, roughly 75 percent of air force personnel who responded said they opposed a change in policy, while 15 percent indicated no objections to such a change.

An army poll of soldiers, conducted in December by a pair of independent military sociologists, found similar results. Of 478 soldiers queried, 75 percent said they believed that allowing openly homosexual soldiers in the service "would be very disruptive of discipline."

The navy refuses to use polls or to establish a planning group to draw up contingency plans for any change in policy, believing that such planning would undercut their opposition to lifting the ban.



82 CANDLES — Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, feting his 82d birthday Saturday as Margaret Thatcher looked on.

## White House Hopes FBI Chief Will Go Quietly

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration officials have concluded that the ethics issues raised by the conduct of the FBI director, William S. Sessions, are so serious that he must leave office and they hope he will step down voluntarily, according to a senior administration official.

At the same time, the official said the White House will not publicly depart from its announced plan of taking no action until Bernard Nussbaum, President Bill Clinton's counsel, has reviewed both a Department of

Justice report that found that Mr. Sessions had abused his office and the challenges to that report lodged by Mr. Sessions' lawyers.

"There's no way Bill Clinton is going to keep him, but he doesn't want to be pushing Sessions out the door," said the senior official, who declined to be identified.

Mr. Sessions, appointed by President Ronald Reagan in 1987, is now in the sixth year of a 10-year term, but Mr. Clinton's spokesman has noted that he can be removed by the president at any time.

Despite the hope that he will leave

voluntarily, Mr. Sessions has shown no signs of giving up his fight to hold onto his job.

**Possible Candidates**

Administration officials say the White House has taken preliminary steps to compile names of possible successors to Mr. Sessions. The New York Times reported.

Among those whose names have been circulated on Capitol Hill are Lee P. Brown, the former police commissioner in New York City; James R. Thompson, the former Republican governor of Illinois; and Lee Colwell, a former FBI official.

## SKILLS: Hard Political Lessons for a New President

(Continued from page 1)

ton, whom Mr. McGovern chose as his running mate in 1972. The McGovern campaign never recovered from the subsequent disclosure that Mr. Eagleton had undergone electric shock treatments for depression many years earlier.

This time, political realism prevailed before the damage became too severe. Bruce Lindsey, one of Mr. Clinton's closest campaign aides, finally succeeded in convincing Mr. Nussbaum and others that to continue with Judge Wood would lead the president into a swamp with no exit.

[A source familiar with Judge Wood's version of her dealings with the White House said she had given the president's advisers full details of her seven-year employment of an illegal immigrant as her baby-sitter, first orally more than a week ago and later in documents and records that she said made it clear that she had done nothing illegal, Robert D. McFadden of The New York Times reported from New York.

Many believe Mr. Clinton now has no choice but to follow one of those precedents or the other.

A Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee said, "This next nominee had better be such an obvious winner — smart, experienced, a straight arrow —

between Judge Wood's case and that of Ms. Baird, who admitted she had violated laws by not paying taxes for two illegal aliens she employed as household help.]

Both Mr. Nussbaum and Peter Edelman, a Washington lawyer who has played a key role in the search for an attorney general, "have been absolutely fixated with finding a woman," said a Democratic senator who has monitored the process closely.

Unable to persuade Mr. Clinton's first choice, Judge Patricia M. Wald of the District of Columbia, to take the job, they turned to women little known to the president or to his wife. That got them in trouble.

Few in Washington understand why, having stumbled once, Mr. Clinton did not choose either an old friend, like Griffin Bell, chosen by Jimmy Carter, or a distinguished law school professor or dean, like Edward J. Levi, who won almost universal praise for his stint as attorney general under Gerald R. Ford.

Others likely to be considered include Drew S. Days 3d, a law professor at Yale University; Diana Murphy, a federal judge in Minneapolis; and Jamie S. Gorelick, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Charles F.C. Ruff, a Washington lawyer who had been viewed at one time as a strong alternative, has been ruled out, officials said, because of questions involving his hiring of a maid.

## Away From Politics

• The Pentagon investigation into assaults on women at a 1991 naval aviators convention may lead to the courts-martial of more than a dozen officers and disciplinary action against many others, officials said. The report on the convention of the Tailhook Association outlines in much fuller detail the assaults on as many as 50 women.

• The government's meat-inspection program is insufficient to protect the public from harmful bacteria and a new system must be developed "from scratch," Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy said. His comments were prompted by the food-borne disease outbreak last month in the Pacific Northwest, in which more than 300 people became ill. One child died after eating tainted hamburgers.

• A servicewoman who told the navy she was raped by a higher-ranking officer after she drank beer with him at a picnic faces discharge. The navy said it initiated discharge proceedings against Petty

Officer 3d Class Edna C. Johnson, 25, because she had been involved in an alcohol-related incident — sexual intercourse that she said was forced upon her — in violation of a form of administrative prohibition she was given after a 1988 conviction for driving while intoxicated.

• Advocates for people with AIDS say they are dismayed by a National Research Council report that concludes that the epidemic has had little impact on most of American society. They fear it might suggest that AIDS need no longer concern everyone, since only certain segments of American society are affected by the disease.

• Former President Richard Nixon is on a visit to five countries in Europe and Asia that will include talks with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and President François Mitterrand of France.

LAT, WP, NYT, AP

## Deutsche mark interest rates

### US economic recovery

### The Japanese trade surplus

### The Balkan crisis

### Chaos in Kinshasa

... news events which affect all our lives. Shouldn't you be following them daily in the IHT?

Subscribe **48%** and save up to **48%** off the newsstand price

CALL US TOLL-FREE IN FRANCE: 05 437 437  
GERMANY: 0130 84555  
SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57

Country/Currency	12 months	6 months	3 months	1 month	13 FREE issues
Austria	S 1,600	1,200	800	400	200
Belgium	B.F. 12,000	9,000	6,000	3,000	1,500
Denmark	D.K. 3,400	2,500	1,700	850	425
France	F.F. 2,300	1,700	1,100	550	275
Germany (West)	D.M. 885	665	445	222	111
Great Britain	£ 110	82	55	27	14
Greece	Dr. 65,000	48,000	32,000	16,000	8,000
Italy	Lira 220	165	110	55	27
Japan	Yen 480,000	360,000	240,000	120,000	60,000
Luxembourg	L.F. 13,000	9,750	6,500	3,250	1,625
Netherlands	Fl. 710	532	354	177	88
Norway	Nkr. 3,500	2,625	1,750	875	437
Portugal	Esc. 45,000	33,750	22,500	11,250	5,625
Spain	Ptas. 45,000	33,750	22,500	11,250	5,625
Sweden (Internal)	Skr. 2,300	1,725	1,150	575	287
Sweden (External)	Skr. 3,500	2,625	1,750	875	437
Switzerland	S.F. 280	210	140	70	35
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Israel, French Africa, Middle East	Fr. 880	660	440	220	110
Rest of Africa	Fr. 780	585	390	195	97
Rest of Asia	Fr. 800	600	400	200	100

For information concerning special hard-delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-84 55 55 or fax (069) 88 48 34. Rates do not include free issues.

For details, hard-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

Yes, I want to start receiving the IHT. This is the subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

12 months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).

6 months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).

3 months (91 issues in all with 13 bonus issues).

My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).

Please charge my:  American Express  Diners Club  VISA  MasterCard  Eurocard  Access

SEND NO. DATE SIGNATURE

Mr. Mrs. Miss FAMILY NAME

FIRST NAME PERMANENT ADDRESS:  HOME  BUSINESS

CITY/CODE COUNTRY

TEL. FAX  For business orders, please indicate your VAT number.

(IHT VAT number: FR/473202126)

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1.46 37 06 51 - Tel: 33.1.46 37 93 61

This offer expires March 31, 1993, and is available to new subscribers only.

**Herald Tribune**

## Fly JAL and earn a free ticket to Hawaii.

Call your nearest JAL office for details of JAL Mileage Bank Europe.



In Israel, New Fuel for 'Siege Mentality'

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — When he took office last year, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin appealed to Israelis to abandon the garrison outlook that had shaped much of their 44-year history.

But in recent weeks, Mr. Rabin has been sounding the alarm of the siege ever louder. He has declared that Israel is threatened from within by the "murderous terrorist organization" Hamas, and from without by what he sees as the relentless march of Islamic extremism in the Middle East. He has

NEWS ANALYSIS

lashed out at the United Nations and Europe and demanded that the United States protect Israel from its adversaries.

In the face of a storm of international criticism, Mr. Rabin has staunchly defended the forced deportation of suspected Islamic fundamentalists and threatened to do it again if necessary.

What happened? The tumultuous events of recent weeks have revived in Israel a long, agonizing debate about its future, spanning both of the views Mr. Rabin has offered. In countless ways, Israel is reaching out to once-forbidden parts of the globe, integrating itself into a rapidly changing international order and enjoying the fruits of a long-sought "normal" existence. But at the same time, it seems to be haunted by fears of its own vulnerability — imagined and real — and still caught up in a fortress outlook.

"The history of Israel is one in which they have always been torn

by a profound sense of invincibility and a pervasive sense of vulnerability," said Michael Oren, director of the American Jewish Committee office here.

He recalled how Moshe Dayan, visiting the Pentagon in the 1950s, declared that Israel faced annihilation from its neighbors, yet had an army so strong it could be in Damascus in a week. "It's more than just a siege mentality — both views have a foot in reality," Mr. Oren said.

The deportation dispute has opened a window on this complex inner psychology, and perhaps ultimately will shape the outcome of peace talks with the Palestinians and Arab states. According to many analysts here, if Israelis feel the siege is lifting, they may be more willing to make the concessions needed for a settlement. But when feeling cornered or besieged, as just before the deportations, Israel has often reacted harshly — and plunged deeper into the garrison outlook.

These two moods are often intertwined. Mr. Rabin has made one of his principal goals a future peace agreement, the ultimate lifting of the siege. Yet in the aftermath of a string of attacks on Israeli soldiers, he also decided to do something drastic, to show Israelis his empathy for their fears and their anger. Even if the deportations created a messy problem for Israel

abroad, Mr. Rabin struck a powerful chord at home.

Israel today is far more secure and self-assured than it was four decades ago when its envoy, Abba Eban, told the United Nations that it was "embattled, blockaded, besieged," and facing "a battle for its security anew with every approaching nightfall and every rising dawn."

Yet Israel's public mood often seems suspended between self-confidence and foreboding. Even when the fortress gate seems to be lifting, there are insistent voices demanding that it be closed again.

Recently, for example, the parliament repealed a law passed in the late-1980s that made talking to Yasser Arafat or his Palestine Liberation Organization a crime.

The vote was the latest sign of a changed approach to Mr. Arafat, long considered by the government to be Israel's leading nemesis. A leftist Labor Party legislator, Yael Dayan, daughter of Moshe Dayan, went to Tunis to meet Mr. Arafat and was pictured on the front page of newspapers here with his arm around her.

But on her return, she was enveloped in controversy. Mr. Rabin called her visit "a shame to us all and a disgrace to the Labor Party." Dozens of other legislators denounced her. Although the law has been changed, the taboo on meeting with Mr. Arafat remains powerful.

5 Deportees Return, but Israel Is Firm

JERUSALEM — Israel took back five sick Palestinian deportees on Sunday but said it had not abandoned the option of expulsions when it felt they were necessary. Israeli radio said the sick Palestinians were taken from a hospital in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon to a military base in northern Israel.

The five were moved to the hospital last month after falling sick at the tent camp in a no-man's-land between Israeli and Lebanese Army lines that still holds 396 deportees.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said a U.S.-brokered compromise for the return of the 101 deportees did not affect Israel's right to expel people in the future.

HOAX: An Aspiring Actress's Most Successful Role

(Continued from page 1)
in an NBC movie, "Desperate Rescue," portraying a character who, according to the casting description, is "attractive and of Jordanian descent."

Carol Ann Francis is three-quarters Lebanese, with black eyes and hair, pale skin and just enough French thrown in to confuse casting directors. With her oval face and almond-shaped eyes, she resembles Princess Jasmine in Disney's "Aladdin."

If there are two roles for every actor to one for every actress, Hollywood has even less use for a thirty-year-old actress who can be described as "of Jordanian descent."

"Many days I resented Ann," Ms. Francis said. "Ann is more charming than I am, much wittier, more intimidating to men and more sophisticated. Everybody wanted to meet Ann, and they were upset when she wouldn't have lunch with them or come to auditions. Nobody wanted to meet Carol Ann."

Ms. Francis slips in and out of the third person, giving the impression that she has invented the actress as well as her overbearing British manager. Though Ms. Francis often exaggerates the size of her roles and how friendly she is with studio executives, her story checks out. Her Screen Actors Guild card is dog-eared and worn; she was a prize student at the Dome Theater School in Montreal from 1974 to 1977; two dozen interviews with producers, directors and casting agents fail to turn up an instance in which she has actually lied, and the director Sydney Pollack confirms that he was briefly interested in making a movie about the deception.

Bonnie Bruckheimer, the president of Bette Midler's production company, was another Hollywood notable fooled by Ms. Francis. "She ran into me at the premiere of my movie 'For the Boys' and pretended she was my best friend, and I fell for it," Ms. Bruckheimer said.

Ms. Francis lives in a one-bedroom, \$635-a-month apartment that she has furnished from thrift shops and garage sales. She pays the rent by answering product-research surveys. She is envious of her creation: the rich Ann Hollingsworth, who has a chauffeur and a house in Bel Air.

Ms. Hollingsworth was first invented in 1985 in New York, when Ms. Francis lost her agent and could not find another. Ms. Hollingsworth knew how good an actress Carol Ann was, and Ms. Hollingsworth was willing to fight for her clients — even the raw young actors and actresses to whom Ms. Francis taught audition techniques and whom she eventually listed with Ms. Hollingsworth, who charged the standard 15 percent management fee.

Mississ, one of Ms. Francis's students and who wants to hide her last name, said she got more than 30 auditions through Ms. Hollingsworth, along with bit parts in two television movies and a film. But she is frightened that casting directors will think she was part of the deception, even though she says she was not.

"Carol Ann is about as brave a person as I've ever met," said Melissa, who has watched Ms. Francis sneak into movie premieres by squeezing into the middle of a group of men just handing their tickets in at the door. "She's absolutely fearless. 'No' means nothing to her."

"She is remarkably smart at figuring out this town," said Melissa. "But all of Ms. Francis's cleverness and daring nets her only one or two roles a year. One wonders if Ms. Francis, who takes buses to auditions, would have her own chauffeur today if she had focused on being an agent."

"My son wrote a screenplay," said the actress Renee Taylor, who knew about Ann Hollingsworth's secret four months ago. "Carol Ann is very powerful when she's playing the part of this agent. She got Gabe in to see eight very prestigious people, after well-known big agents weren't able to do it."

It was not as easy for Ann to sell the eccentric talents of Carol Ann. And in a run of bad luck, the actress was cut out of two movies she did get in, "Skin Deep" and "Bugsy."

But if Ms. Francis created Ann Hollingsworth in part to defend herself against rejection, she has also been caught in her own tangled web — listening to casting directors complain to Ann about their distaste for Carol Ann.

Said Ms. Francis: "One said to me, 'You're so funny. You're the next Bette Midler.' Then she told Ann: 'She'll never make it. She has no star quality. She should be in data processing.'"

"There are so many times when it's like a knife through my heart. They'll say things like, 'She's so specific, Ann.' And Ann will say, 'I don't know what you mean.' And they'll say, 'You know, So ethnic.' It's never about my work. It's always about my looks or my personality."

A life built on deception is exhausting and tremendously complicated. Until December, Carol Ann Francis woke up at 6 A.M. most weekdays and had a cup of coffee. At 7 A.M., Ann Hollingsworth be-

gan calling producers, directors and studio executives. "I would leave messages on their answering machines from 7 to 9 A.M. so they heard the authority, the power and the humor of Ann," Ms. Francis said.

"A lot of producers and directors will check their messages from their car phones before their secretaries get into the office. So they heard the impact of this incredible voice."

Anyone who returned Ann's calls got a brisk recorded message: "You have reached the Hollingsworth management team and production team. Messages for Ann and Suzanne may be left at this number. For Terence, Mary and Helen at the New York office; Federico and Jean-Jacques through Jonathan at the London office."

Because "it looks too desperate if you return calls right away," Ann waited until 11 to return calls. To create the chaos of an office, she played a cassette tape with phones ringing and dogs barking outside her Bel Air house.

After 2 P.M., Ms. Francis went to auditions. In the evenings, Ann Hollingsworth pursued producers and directors to their homes, relentlessly wearing them down.

"The Rita Redfield Story" is the fictionalized version of Ms. Francis's double life. She has been writing it for the last three years, and a year ago she began taking it to producers. The first person she showed it to was Mr. Pollack, because he had directed "Tootsie," based on a similar deception.

"I tried to be honest, to tell her it would need a professional writer," Mr. Pollack said. "But there was something in the idea, the mobism that lets you shame people into appointments when you couldn't get in if you were 'poor little me.'"

Hollywood being Hollywood, Ms. Francis could probably get a development deal for her script — if she were willing to let another writer write it for another actress.

With Ms. Francis taking "The Rita Redfield Story" to more than a dozen producers, the word about Ann Hollingsworth inevitably seeped out to some of the people who had dealt with her — and who have not been happy to discover the truth.

Said Ms. Francis: "It was never my intention to mock or dupe anyone. The art and craft of acting is all I have. Ann came out of a desperate need to survive."

Ms. Francis is reluctant to let Ann Hollingsworth fade gracefully away. "There will be an obituary in Variety," predicted Ms. Francis. "And a memorial Mass. She deserves that."

Aljean Harmetz, the author of "Rough Up the Usual Suspects: The Making of Casablanca," to be published this month in England by Weidenfeld, wrote this for The New York Times.

After 2 P.M., Ms. Francis went to auditions. In the evenings, Ann Hollingsworth pursued producers and directors to their homes, relentlessly wearing them down.

"The Rita Redfield Story" is the fictionalized version of Ms. Francis's double life. She has been writing it for the last three years, and a year ago she began taking it to producers. The first person she showed it to was Mr. Pollack, because he had directed "Tootsie," based on a similar deception.

"I tried to be honest, to tell her it would need a professional writer," Mr. Pollack said. "But there was something in the idea, the mobism that lets you shame people into appointments when you couldn't get in if you were 'poor little me.'"

Hollywood being Hollywood, Ms. Francis could probably get a development deal for her script — if she were willing to let another writer write it for another actress.

With Ms. Francis taking "The Rita Redfield Story" to more than a dozen producers, the word about Ann Hollingsworth inevitably seeped out to some of the people who had dealt with her — and who have not been happy to discover the truth.

Said Ms. Francis: "It was never my intention to mock or dupe anyone. The art and craft of acting is all I have. Ann came out of a desperate need to survive."

Ms. Francis is reluctant to let Ann Hollingsworth fade gracefully away. "There will be an obituary in Variety," predicted Ms. Francis. "And a memorial Mass. She deserves that."

Aljean Harmetz, the author of "Rough Up the Usual Suspects: The Making of Casablanca," to be published this month in England by Weidenfeld, wrote this for The New York Times.

After 2 P.M., Ms. Francis went to auditions. In the evenings, Ann Hollingsworth pursued producers and directors to their homes, relentlessly wearing them down.

"The Rita Redfield Story" is the fictionalized version of Ms. Francis's double life. She has been writing it for the last three years, and a year ago she began taking it to producers. The first person she showed it to was Mr. Pollack, because he had directed "Tootsie," based on a similar deception.

"I tried to be honest, to tell her it would need a professional writer," Mr. Pollack said. "But there was something in the idea, the mobism that lets you shame people into appointments when you couldn't get in if you were 'poor little me.'"

Hollywood being Hollywood, Ms. Francis could probably get a development deal for her script — if she were willing to let another writer write it for another actress.

With Ms. Francis taking "The Rita Redfield Story" to more than a dozen producers, the word about Ann Hollingsworth inevitably seeped out to some of the people who had dealt with her — and who have not been happy to discover the truth.

Said Ms. Francis: "It was never my intention to mock or dupe anyone. The art and craft of acting is all I have. Ann came out of a desperate need to survive."

Ms. Francis is reluctant to let Ann Hollingsworth fade gracefully away. "There will be an obituary in Variety," predicted Ms. Francis. "And a memorial Mass. She deserves that."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS
WILL CORBETT FATHER please call 44 71 895 9992. We speak in the field.
ANNOUNCEMENTS
THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

ANNOUNCEMENTS
YOUR PERSONAL PROBLEMS ARE YOUR BUSINESS. WE'VE GOT YOU COVERED.
AGS INTERNATIONAL MOVING
WE MOVE YOU & YOUR GRANDMOTHER'S CRYSTAL

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
TRADING
FLATOTELE
HONG KONG CORP. \$400 Annual Fee \$400 US \$400
BUSINESS SERVICES
SAVE ON INTERNATIONAL PHONE CALLS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
HOTEL
REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
16th TROCADERO Top floor, 125 sqm. All conveniences, being dining, bedrooms, big terrace, large terrace with great view Eiffel Tower.
MONACO
FONTVIEILLE
FOR FURTHER DETAILS, PLEASE CONTACT:
AGEDI

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune is a 100% foreign-owned publication delivered to your home or office in most areas of the following cities:
Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

AGS INTERNATIONAL MOVING
A.G.S. LONDON (44-20) 941 7295
A.G.S. PARIS (33-1) 42 80 20 40
A.G.S. BEIRUT (96-3) 42 28 85
A.G.S. PRAGUE (42-2) 841 232
A.G.S. WARSAW (48-22) 322 335

AT HOME IN PARIS
PARIS PROMO
apartments to rent furnished or not
KALLBACK DIRECT
Tel: 1/206-286-5280
Fax: 1/206-286-5298

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
apartments in furnished apartments, residential areas, 3 months and more.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 25
Fax: (1) 45 43 37 09

EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED
WELL TRAVELLED EUROPEAN born both, selected nations, making American clean with excellent credentials & social connections seeks position as social companion to lady gentleman.
LEGAL SERVICES
DIVORCE/FINAL in 1 day. No travel.
DOMESTIC ATTORNEY divorce

VALENTINE MESSAGE CONTEST
FEBRUARY 14th
START THINKING UP YOUR MESSAGE!

OFFSHORE
BY LAWYERS FROM £175
One of the world's largest registries opens new services: professional Names, Administration, Banking and Registered Office Services

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
GREAT BRITAIN
LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET.
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED
7th UNESCO RECEPTION - 3 BEDROOMS EMBASSY (1) 45 62 30 00

HOME PLAZA MARAIS
1/3 persons, kitchen, TV, Gardens.
50% REDUCTION 7 DAYS OR MORE
Tel: 1-40-21-22-53. Fax: 1-47-00-42-40

ACCESS VOYAGES
New York \$190
Los Angeles \$170
Montreal \$135
Paris \$120
Tokyo \$120
London \$120
JAPAN \$120
LONDON \$120

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

In order to create its headquarters in the Paris region, a new European metallurgical group, for the international market, is looking for:
2 TRILINGUAL MANAGEMENT ASSISTANTS
In a loose organisation, you will participate in the implantation of our new headquarters. You will also assist the Financial Manager or the Marketing Manager. You will be responsible for certain files, specific missions and for their secretariat, with full autonomy.
You will work closely with the Management of production mills located in France, Germany, Italy and USA.
Your European nationality implies that you are fluent, both written and oral, in English and French and - if possible - that you have a good knowledge of German or Italian.
About 35 years old, you will be experienced in Management Assistance in the international market and be computer literate. The job demands flexibility, sometimes you will have to travel.
2 jobs are proposed:
- Assistant to Marketing Manager - ref. 9\*2
- Assistant to Financial Manager - ref. 9\*3
Please, send CV and hand-written letter, with ref. chosen to:
Claudine GALLET - Ressources Humaines - 3, rue Cornelle 75006 PARIS.

Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.
This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.
Print your classified message on the form below—minimum 3 lines—and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on Valentine's day (Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners.
The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Saturday-Sunday, February 20-21st.
So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70. 8-2-93
Please run my Valentine message in the IHT on Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14, 1993
My check is enclosed Please charge my credit card account:
Card account number:
Card expiry date:
Name:
Address:
City/Country:
Tel./Telex:
FIRST LINE OF TEXT:
Cost: 3 lines 4 lines 5 lines
U.S.\$ 60.00 80.00 100.00

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
You will find below a listing of job positions published last Thursday in the International Herald Tribune under the International Recruitment Feature
POSITION / LOCATION COMPANY
MANAGER BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT/England Retail and Wholesale Food Company
CHIEF, MEDIA SECTION (P-5)/New York UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DE FILIALE Groupe International de Sociétés de Services
If you want to receive a copy of the paper, please contact: The Classified Dept. in Paris: Tel: (1) 46 37 94 74 - Fax: 46 37 93 70

Page 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS
Embassy Service YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS
3 Ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris
Tel: (1) 45.62.30.00
NE SAINT LOUIS, charmer, lumineux double living 2 bedrooms w/ mezzanine. FR200. Tel: 1-42 36 14 90.

# New Peace Threat Is an Old Enemy

## Emerging Ethnic Conflicts Preoccupy World Leaders

By David Binder and Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson argued that self-determination for Europe's myriad ethnic minorities, suddenly freed by the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires, would provide stability in the post-war environment. But even as the concept of self-determination was being born, Mr. Wilson's own secretary of state, Robert Lansing, worried that the idea might make the world more dangerous.

"Will it not breed discontent, disorder and rebellion?" Mr. Lansing wrote. "The phrase is simply loaded with dynamite. It will raise hopes which can never be realized. It will, I fear, cost thousands of lives."

"What a calamity that the phrase was ever uttered! What misery it will cause!"

Now as the Cold War gives way to dozens of smaller wars over ethnic dominance, diplomats, scholars and world leaders alike are coping with the legacy Mr. Lansing cautioned against in the second decade of the century.

Policymakers say that the current ethnic conflicts are actually the third wave of this century, with the first two having taken place after World War I and the explosion of anti-colonial movements in Africa and Asia after World War II. But the newest wave is seen as even more complex, potentially more threatening to international peace and almost certain to grow in the years ahead.

Indeed, diplomats and scholars inside and outside the Clinton administration have begun studying options to deal with the new kinds of conflicts that range from enhancing the role of the United Nations to establishing a new international tribunal to listen to grievances by ethnic minorities in various countries.

Citing what he called "the surfacing of long-suppressed ethnic, religious and sectional conflicts in the world," Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said before talking of the task of heading off such rivalries would be a primary objective for the United States.

"If we don't find some way that the different ethnic groups can live together in a country, how many countries will we have?" Mr. Christopher said at confirmation hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "We'll have 5,000 countries rather than the hundred plus we now have."

Mr. Christopher called for "preventive diplomacy" to keep the conflicts from spreading.

Mr. Wilson's original proposals for self-determination have influenced U.S. policy for generations and were eventually crushed after World War II in the UN Charter. Many diplomats say that the concept is unlikely to be discarded even though there are rising fears that it may be carried to extremes.

"The defining mode of conflict in the era ahead is ethnic conflict," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York. "It promises to be savage. Get ready for 50 new countries in the world in the next 50 years. Most of them will be born in bloodshed."

The biggest factor in unleashing the conflicts has been the end of the Cold War, in which the superpowers mostly succeeded in suppressing ethnic rivalries within their spheres of influence.

"The nation-state as a European concept has brought together all kinds of elements of diversity, kept in check by state power and hooked into global structures," said Francis M. Deng, a former foreign minister in Sudan and now a senior associate at the Brookings Institution.

"Once you remove the Cold War rationalism," he said, "there is the euphoria of freedom, everyone asserting the identities that were previously suppressed."

In many of the conflicts today, Muslims are under attack by other groups — like Serbs in the former Yugoslavia or Hindu militants in India — who assert a sense of grievance nursed after Muslim conquests many centuries ago.

But at the same time, Islamic fundamentalists are on the attack in Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa.

The question facing policy makers in light of the tensions is where the United States decides where its interests lie. Scholars and others say that little work has been done to try to assign priorities of where to intervene and where not to.

A new idea is evolving among diplomats to the effect that the international community may have a right to intervene in the affairs of a country simply because that country is mistreating its minority groups. At the very least, some say, nations should withhold diplomatic recognition of such countries.

"The international system is at a crossroads on the concept of what is a nation state," said Madeleine K. Albright, the new chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, in an interview before her appointment. "We need to make sure that when a country declares independence, individual as well as minority rights are guaranteed before granting recognition."

A senior State Department official involved in such operations said: "It is fairly clear in some parts of the world that the nation-state is not an adequate expression of the political framework when minorities are automatically disenfranchised. To a large degree, we have to get away from the idea of total respect for sovereignty that was once sacrosanct."

This official said that Cambodia, Bosnia and Somalia were "states not capable of governing themselves," and that in each, the United States and other UN members had begun to "take government powers out of the hands of indigenous peoples."

In all past situations, though, the United Nations or outside forces went in with the full consent of the parties in conflict. What is facing it now is whether to go into cases where it might forcefully have to disarm one side.

Others suggest that the United Nations should go even further and in effect run countries that have failed to control their disparate forces from within. Such a role would revive the concept of UN trusteeships.

Some diplomats say that Bosnia and Somalia might be early candidates for trusteeships.



A CYCLE OF CONFLICT — A pro-government soldier, with an assault weapon, patrolling in Kurgan-Tyube, a stronghold of militant opposition to the Tajikistan government until it fell last year.

dates for trusteeships, but no move in that direction has begun. And many experts worry about the precedent of the United Nations or any other instrument of the international community intervening where it might not be wanted, turning the United Nations into a sort of colonial power.

The modes of possible future cooperation between the United States and the United Nations are only in the earliest stages of discussion.

Last summer, for example, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali proposed a separate and permanent UN military force to intervene on behalf of the international community, either to prevent or

stop ethnic conflicts within member states.

Mr. Boutros Ghali's idea was quickly rebuffed by the Bush administration, but the Clinton administration may be more receptive. At his own confirmation hearings, Defense Secretary Les Aspin said the new administration would be studying three possibilities of some new kind of force with the United Nations.

In one option, he said there could be a permanent force assigned to the United Nations to intervene in other countries. In the second, various different countries might designate their own forces as available when needed by the United Nations.

The third option, he said, would be to establish a voluntary force for which Americans or individuals from any country could volunteer "like you could sign up in the French Foreign Legion," Mr. Aspin said he found all these ideas "interesting" and worth exploring.

On the other hand, Mr. Aspin ruled out allowing U.S. troops to take part in a force under UN command, saying such an arrangement would create "serious and obvious constitutional problems" because the U.S. units would be under the secretary-general.

Beyond the United Nations, some experts urge the creation of new institutions altogether to deal with ethnic conflict.

# An End to French Socialism

## Some See a New Order After Expected Loss

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Barely six weeks before crucial national elections, what loomed as an embarrassing defeat for France's ruling Socialists is now taking on the appearance of a funeral.

The party that President Francois Mitterrand founded 22 years ago and transformed into the most influential leftist force in Western government is writing its own obituary instead of campaigning. Leading Socialists are refusing to campaign or run for office, while others insist that the time has come to build a new political movement.

The conservative opposition alliance is now hoping to win as many as 400 seats in the 577-seat National Assembly for a commanding majority in the new government.

After nearly 12 years in office, during which much of the leftist dream has dissipated in the humdrum of daily governance and traditional economics, Mr. Mitterrand has grown increasingly estranged from party elders, who believe his deep unpopularity after nearly 12 years in office has contributed to their slide. Mr. Mitterrand, aides say, deplores their infighting and believes the Socialists have committed a series of blunders while in government.

Mr. Mitterrand, whose presidential term does not expire until 1995, seems to have recuperated from cancer surgery last year. To the surprise of several friends, he seems to relish the prospect of a new phase of "cohabitation" with his conservative rivals. Aides say he believes he will have greater opportunities to divide and conquer them than in 1986-88, when the conservatives ran the government.

Personal tensions are mounting between Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former president and a leader of the centrist Union for French Democracy. Both are vying to succeed Mr. Mitterrand, and the tenuous conservative alliance often seems imperiled by their ambition and disdain for each other.

Mr. Chirac, who was prime minister during the first cohabitation period, says he wants to concentrate his energy and resources on the presidential race ahead. He has said he wants the next prime minister to be his former finance minister, Edouard Balladur, a bland pragmatist well-liked in the business community. The prime minister is appointed by the president.

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who lost the presi-

gency to Mr. Mitterrand in 1981, is making a bold pitch to become prime minister. Mr. Mitterrand has refused to divulge his choice. But he insists that whoever he chooses to head the new government, the president alone will guide France's foreign and defense policies and stand up for the "social achievements" of the past decade.

The commentator Alain Duhamel says the most interesting political development this year may be whatever arises from the ruins of the Socialist Party.

"From the death of the Socialists will come a new coalition of European social democrats," he predicted, "and this could also include Communist reformers, ecologists, humanists and perhaps even some Christian Democrats, who would recast the political landscape in France."

Many Socialists say they see no possibility but to create another political movement because the Mitterrand party has lost its identity and its message.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, has formed a political grouping called Witness to try to devise a new political identity for the left. He is hoping to build a pro-European base to launch his own presidential run in two years.

Michel Rocard, who was anointed the Socialist Party's "virtual" candidate to succeed Mr. Mitterrand at its last congress, has ducked the national campaign.

"Once the disaster is over, we will pick up the pieces," a Rocard adviser said. "We will build an entirely different coalition."

But Mr. Rocard's problem is that, like Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chirac, he is perceived by voters as one of those who have dominated the political scene so much for the last two decades that he no longer represents anything new.

Opinion surveys show that the most popular politician in France nowadays is Bernard Kouchner, a humanitarian aid activist who founded Doctors Without Borders and is widely credited with being the architect of the international community's "right to intervene" to stop war crimes or mistreatment of civilians.

"The old professional politicians like Giscard never know when to give up, or admit that they have lost," Mr. Kouchner said recently. "The French people want them to move aside so they can discover a new generation of leaders with a fresh, honest approach to running their government and the world."

# In Blockaded Armenia, Staying Alive Is a Full-Time Job

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

YEREVAN, Armenia — For two months now, since a fuel shortage grew into a national catastrophe for Armenia, a children's hospital perched on a hilltop overlooking the capital has been without heat and, more often than not, electricity and running water.

Stoves stoked with wood cut from trees on the grounds of Nork Hospital are kept going day and night, both to warm the wards and to heat pots of water, food and even bottles of intravenous fluid for infants in the intensive care unit.

Two weeks ago, the hospital's telephones went dead when Armenia's last functioning gas pipeline was damaged in an explosion attributed to Armenian terrorists. The blast forced this country of 3.5 million to scale back its energy consumption — already down to half its usual levels — by an additional 50 percent, mainly by shutting down public transportation and factories, using electricity only two hours a day and cutting off phone service to all but three exchanges.

"At this point, we are living just to keep our pulses going," said the hospital's chief physician, Dr. Ara V. Asoyan, who like every other Armenian who still has a job to go to, sits at his desk in his coat and hat to fend off the winter chill.

Five years ago this month, hundreds of thousands of Armenians poured onto Yerevan's main square to campaign for unification with Nagorno-Karabakh, a

disputed region within the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan where Armenians make up the majority of the population.

Many view those demonstrations as a watershed on the road to the Soviet breakup. It was the first ethnic dispute in the former Soviet Union to foster a forceful, sustained nationalist political movement. It was also the first to result in a war, one that continues to this day in the mountains and valleys of Nagorno-Karabakh and, in the last six months, in areas along the Azerbaijan-Armenia border.

It is this bitter conflict that brought about most of the misery suffered this winter in Armenia, a landlocked country at the southern end of the Caucasus region that once prided itself as one of the more pleasant parts of the Soviet Union. With plentiful markets, small shops and restaurants, the republic quickly sprang to life with the first loosening of the Communist system in the 1980s.

Now Armenia has been brought to its knees by an economic blockade, first imposed by Azerbaijan as a strategic step in the war over Nagorno-Karabakh and now aggravated by fighting in neighboring Georgia that impeded Armenia's critical rail links to Russia.

Until now, Armenians had stoically endured the hardships they had been asked to bear for the sake of Nagorno-Karabakh. But last week, the political opposition broke the silence with a demonstration in which 50,000 to 100,000 people marched through the capital call-

ing for the resignation of President Levon A. Ter-Petrosyan.

"February will be a stormy month for Armenia," said Aram Sarkisyan, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, a newly formed offshoot of remnants of Armenia's Communist Party.

Cut off from its traditional sources of natural gas, much of which flowed through Azerbaijan, Armenia went

through its first energy crisis last winter, when the government closed schools and factories and rationed heat and electricity. This winter the crisis peaked when the last remaining gas pipeline, which runs through Georgia, was ripped by the blast Jan. 24.

Already living without heat, people had to make do with two hours of electricity and running water per day as temperatures dropped to record lows. Temperatures for warmth and light, people in Yerevan had installed homemade tin

stoves in their apartments, with rickety exhaust pipes poking out their kitchen windows, and are scouring the city's outskirts and parks for trees to chop down as firewood.

"This is a terrible winter for this country," said Gobind S. Azam, representative of the aid organization CARE. "People are always cold. They never get warm."

In the last few days, some gas began to flow again to Armenia after repairs to the pipeline, about 3 million cubic meters a day, or a half of the pipeline's former capacity, Armenia's energy minister, Steve Tashyian, said.

Emergency supplies were provided to keep a third of the country's hospitals and maternity wards open. By week's end, electricity was available in most of Yerevan for as much as six hours a day, and the subway, which had been shut down the previous week, was operating on a limited basis.

But the hardships continue. As temperatures hover around minus 9 degrees centigrade (15 Fahrenheit), there is still no heat or hot water.

The streets of the capital are mostly empty, since gasoline is sold only at high prices from the backs of trucks or by speculators who stand by the roadside. About 19 liters (5 gallons) can be bought for 7,500 rubles, almost twice the average monthly salary.

Many of the new private shops in the center of Yerevan are closed for lack of heat. Although the market is still stocked

with fruits, vegetables and smoked meats, their prices are prohibitively high.

A small, struggling private economy still exists, with traders flying to Russia with Armenian cognac and shoes on irregular, often delayed flights and trading them for butter and other staples. But Mr. Ter-Petrosyan acknowledged in an interview that this was not enough to keep Armenia going.

"The economy is not functioning at all," he said dourly, noting that Armenia's economic survival depended largely on an infusion of credits from Russia. Russia released 20 billion rubles in credits in December and is promising 50 billion in credits this year on the condition that it be spent in Russia.

The opposition blames Mr. Ter-Petrosyan and his government for having failed to anticipate the consequences of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.

"They should have organized tree-cutting last summer," Mr. Sarkisyan said, "instead of allowing this terrible stealing of wood and destruction that is taking place now."

But on the critical question of a settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, Mr. Sarkisyan — like most Armenians — offers only vague solutions. Peace with Azerbaijan may be negotiable, Armenian nationalists argue, but Armenian autonomy in Nagorno-Karabakh is not.

"Karabakh is part of our history," said one young Armenian after briskly criticizing the Petrosyan government.

# Zaire Body To Debate Dismissal

Agence France-Press

KINSHASA, Zaire — Zaire's interim parliament is to meet Tuesday to consider President Mobutu Sese Seko's dismissal of Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi.

The High Council of the Republic, the interim parliament, is a leading element in the transition to multiparty democracy, is to consider the validity of the presidential decree dismissing Mr. Tshisekedi. Marshal Mobutu also ordered the prosecution of Mr. Tshisekedi on "state security" charges arising out of recent rioting in the capital that left several hundred people dead.

A spokesman for the interim parliament said Marshal Mobutu's decrees, signed Friday in his northern base of Gbadolite, were as "pointless" as others he issued in a failed attempt to bring Mr. Tshisekedi into line in December.

Tshimpumpu wa Tshimpumpu, the parliament's spokesman, said the body saw no reason for dismissing the prime minister. But sources close to the parliament said earlier that Mr. Tshisekedi had been reprimanded for failing to heed a parliamentary order to form a new team more acceptable to Marshal Mobutu.

The dispute is made all the more difficult by the fact that Marshal Mobutu continues to rely on the constitution of the Second Republic, while the council operates under the National Conference Act — legislation on constitutional issues related to the transition.

Marshal Mobutu has never ratified the act because he thinks it restricts the powers of the presidency to "a monarch who reigns without governing."

All indications are that the council will declare Marshal Mobutu's decree invalid.

# TRADE: U.S. Prepared to See Relations With Europe and Japan Worsen

(Continued from page 1)

trade speeches during the campaign, particularly the demand for open markets abroad.

The reactions to these first signals from the Clinton team have been sharply divergent.

EC officials were peeved by Mr. Kantor's action and accused the administration of bullying and instigating trouble at a time when careful negotiations are vital.

"It is time now to tell the Americans they are on the wrong track," Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen of Denmark said.

Balanced against that criticism is the positive reaction in Latin America to Mr. Clinton's embrace of the free-trade agreement. Enrique Y. Iglesias, president of the Inter-American Development Bank, said in an interview that Mr. Clinton's meeting with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico a month ago and the promise of fast action on the trade agreement was "a very important statement."

Some representatives of U.S. business, seething over what they view as protectionist EC policies, praised Mr. Kantor's action.

"Whenever the United States starts to act like all the other countries in exercising its trade rights, everybody gets mad," said William Archev, a senior vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. "That's absurd."

But some economists stressed the risks that a more aggressive U.S. policy poses. C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics and a prominent member of the free-trade establishment, said he saw little evidence of a strategy, except for "a willingness to listen to protectionist appeals" from the automobile, semiconductor, steel and energy industries, among others, and a desire to mollify these industries' powerful congressional protectors.

Mr. Bergsten warned that if the dispute with the European Com-

munity over government procurement is soon followed by clashes with Europe over steel, with Canada over lumber and with Japan over minivans and semiconductors, then the Clinton policy will end up being defined by a flurry of battles.

"Unless they have something else in mind, they will be cut to death by these cases and the policy will be and will appear to be very protectionist," Mr. Bergsten said. "The 'something else' should be a plan to revive broad negotiations to liberalize trade, he said.

Gordon Ritchie, a trade consultant who was Canada's trade ambassador during negotiations of the U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement, said, "Some of the administration's leading lights are persuaded that confrontation can succeed. Anyone who thinks Europe and Japan will be bullied into meeting American deadlines and priorities isn't awake to the changes that have occurred."

Although some administration officials hope that Japan is amenable to market-opening agreements, the Clinton team is getting off to a ragged start there, as well, said Hiroshi Hirabayashi, a veteran trade official who now is deputy chief of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

The world needs to hear from the new president what his trade signals mean and where they are leading, Mr. Hirabayashi said.

"Mr. Clinton should speak out on the trade issue," he said. "Without his explicit intervention, the speculation will be going on and most of it is going in a negative direction."

A more combative U.S. trade policy may not be dangerous, perhaps, unless it goes too far, said Helmut Maucher, the chairman of Nestlé SA.

"Everybody understands that you defend your interests," he said.

# KOHL: Sharp Armed Forces Cut

(Continued from page 1)

alliance's tasks now and in the future. I realize the voters may not understand this, but the essence of politics is to carry out things the electorate might not immediately understand."

Mr. Kohl, who is in trouble with his own electorate, is under pressure from the German central bank and leading industrialists to make deep cuts in the federal budget. At the same time, Germany is sliding into recession, is saddled with its highest unemployment rate in decades and is committed to continuing huge payments to the East German region through the end of the century.

Mr. Kohl's effort to win agreement on a comprehensive package of budget cuts called the "solidarity pact" has been stymied by the opposition Social Democrats and the country's powerful unions, all of

which reject reductions in generous social-welfare benefits.

By turning to the military budget for cuts, Mr. Kohl will most likely revive calls for an end to the country's conscription program and the creation of a professional army, long a target of criticism after a century of militarism.

The shrinking of the armed forces, which had a combined land-air-sea complement of 525,000 as recently as 1990, "points in the direction of a professional" military, the Frankfurter Allgemeine said in an editorial this week. If the trend continues, the paper declared, the military draft, a symbol of national cohesion, will lose its allure.

Opinion polls here show decreasing support for maintaining an army of any kind. A decade ago, three-quarters of West Germans surveyed said their country needed an armed defense; today, less than half of those surveyed believe that.

# He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians. The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now. Yet the Geneva Conventions — ratified by 164 states — lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war. Help us to help them.

# Shhh!

Ladies now have a quiet floor all to themselves at the Amari Airport Hotel, Bangkok

434 luxurious rooms only 2 minutes walk from your plane

AMARI AIRPORT HOTEL

333 Cheri Wudhalek Road, Don Muang, Bangkok 10210, Thailand  
Tel: (662)566-1020, 566-1021 Fax: (662)566-1941

Amari Hotels and Resorts - Bangkok Airport - Bangkok - Chiang Mai - Pattaya - Samui - Phuket

World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War

**Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.**  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**North Korea Has the Key**

North Korea has rebuffed a request to allow international inspectors to visit two sites suspected of contributing to its nuclear arms program. The International Atomic Energy Agency is right to insist on the inspections, and Pyongyang would be wise to invite the inspectors. By dispelling doubts about its nuclear intentions, the North can open the way to wider political and economic ties.

Pyongyang has linked its delay in granting access to the resumption of joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises. There is some justice in its complaint. The exercises are needlessly provocative to the North and are unnecessary to underscore America's continuing commitment to the South's security. But Pyongyang's attempt to condition access to its nuclear facilities only arouses suspicion which it should want to allay.

The inspections are needed to clear up discrepancies between what Pyongyang told the IAEA about its production of plutonium and what the agency discovered in its recent inspections. By searching through nuclear plants and waste, inspectors can determine how long the North's research reactors have been running and how much plutonium they could have produced. That would help determine whether the discrepancy is a minor one or whether the North has been producing enough nuclear material for bomb-making.

Washington also wrongly impedes contact. It now encourages unofficial visits by North Koreans to the United States, but just last week again it denied visas to party and legislative officials. That rule could be relaxed to allow visits by those who may be in a position to promote change in Pyongyang. But Pyongyang has the master key to wider contact: allow full access by IAEA and South Korean inspectors to all suspect nuclear sites and dispel the nuclear nightmare. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**A Task Close to Home**

Bill Clinton, as a candidate, promised a foreign policy based on support for America's democratic values. He also denounced as "crusader" George Bush's executive order, probably illegal, that commanded the Coast Guard to intercept boatloads of Haitian refugees in international waters and ship them home without a hearing on their claims to refuge. Fine words. But Bill Clinton the president has yet to translate them into deeds. In fact, one of his first acts as president was to reaffirm the Bush refugee policy.

American States, thought he had secured the Haitian regime's agreement to such a force, only to have the agreement withdrawn on the grounds that it offends Haitian sovereignty. To get those monitors in place, the Clinton administration is going to have to apply a lot more pressure. That means converting regional economic sanctions into international sanctions by UN resolution, and closing loopholes designed to protect U.S. companies in Haiti.

Now his hopes of an early diplomatic breakthrough have been thwarted by Haiti's ruling thugs, who have renegeed on their agreement with an international mediator. So Mr. Clinton needs to strike out on a dramatically different course.

Meanwhile, refugees are entitled to have their claims of political persecution heard. Early next month the Supreme Court is scheduled to listen to arguments on the legality of President Bush's executive order. Does the Clinton Justice Department really intend to defend forcing refugees back into danger without a hearing?

Decency toward refugees will impose economic and political costs on the United States. But an America serious about democracy and international law can do no less. Washington cannot expect to be a credible force for democracy and human rights in the world if it continues to tolerate authoritarian inhumanity so close to home. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Congress Gets Moving**

In preparation for considering President Bill Clinton's legislative initiatives, most of which are still in the drafting stage, Congress has been using its time well by clearing out some of the underbrush left over from the Bush years. Changes in three areas — abortion rights, family and medical leave, and voter registration reform — were widely favored by the public, enthusiastically passed by earlier Congresses but vetoed by President George Bush. Without a White House roadblock, action has been swift.

Neither claim has proved valid in the states where registration reforms have been adopted. In the District, for example, implementing these reforms costs only 6 cents a voter. There has been no noticeable increase in voter fraud, but the federal law would adopt strict new penalties just in case.

Most of the bad law infringing on abortion rights had been put in place by executive orders that Congress tried mightily to overturn by legislation. President Clinton simply issued superseding orders two days after inauguration, so legislative action was not needed. The Family and Medical Leave Act, twice vetoed by President Bush, was quickly passed by both houses and was signed by the president on Friday. Motor voter legislation was passed by the House, 259-160, on Thursday. It should have no trouble in the Senate.

The aliens, responded League of Women Voters President Becky Cain, are hardly likely "to walk into their departments of motor vehicles, commit a federal offense, commit perjury and then... have their pictures taken for their driver's licenses." As for welfare recipients and Social Security pensioners (entitlement beneficiaries for sure), their right to vote is beyond dispute and ought to be made easier. We haven't heard a good argument against that. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

The voter bill is not a new idea. Half the states and the District of Columbia have adopted the reform that Congress would make nationwide. States would be required to provide procedures for voter registration by mail, in connection with driver's licensing and renewal, and at direct-service gov-

ernment agencies like libraries and unemployment offices. Republicans in general, and President Bush in particular, objected to the proposal on the grounds that it would place an undue burden on the states and encourage voter fraud.

**Other Comment**

**GATT Needs America**

Years overdue, the Uruguay Round of world trade talks has run into the sand. America's long-strained relations with the EC are deteriorating rapidly. Industries in both America and the EC are clamoring for protection. Unless [Trade Representative Mickey] Kantor realizes that being tough on trade means confronting America's special interests, not just shouting at foreigners, the first victims of his macho instincts will be the world's multilateral trading system and the American economy, which depends upon it.

World needs a strong GATT. And GATT, in turn, needs a powerful champion. For decades America played the part triumphantly. Mr. Kantor seems unaware of this. More than any other country, America led the world through several rounds of trade reform. It must not give up now. —The Economist (London).

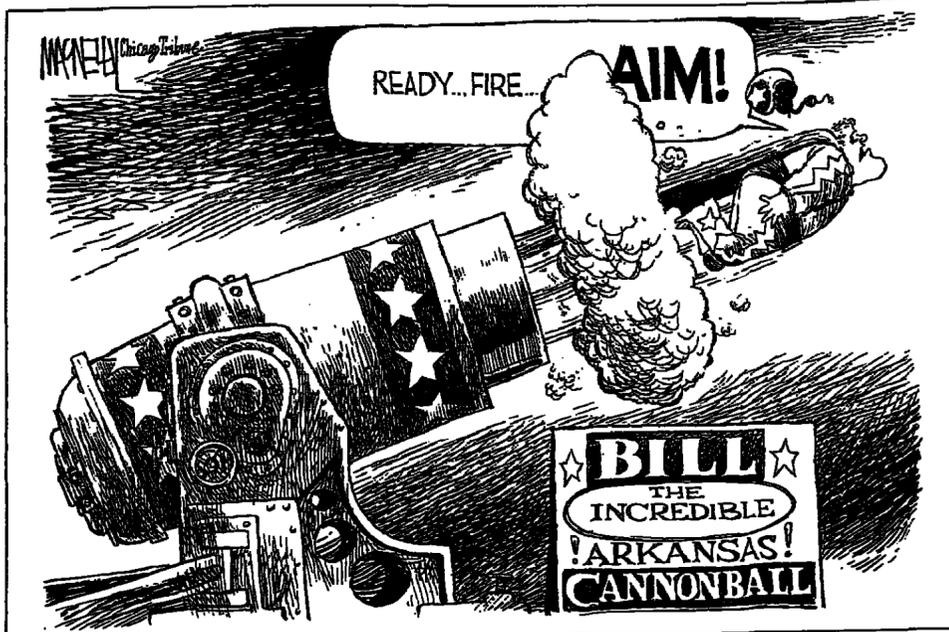
**Coping With the Right**

Whether European governments will be able to cope with well-organized right-wing movements in Germany and France, or the beginnings of such movements in Italy and Austria, is still an open question. Many think that getting tough is the answer. Much more difficult, but in the long run more effective, is the path of using democratic means to settle conflicts, and the creation of supranational political institutions. National leaders must ensure that agreements on asylum and security areas genuinely serve their purpose. But above all, they must respond to the concerns and anxieties of the public. Moderation may not be very popular these days, but, ultimately, politicians are elected to work within the democratic system. —Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher  
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor  
ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Director of Editorial Pages • REGINALD DALE, Executive and Financial Editor  
RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher  
JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Advertising Director • ROBERT FARRÉ, Circulation Director, Europe  
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46-37-93.00. Telex: Circulation. 612833; Production. 630698.  
Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons  
Chairman from 1983 to 1982: John H. Whitney  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Tlx: RSR4928  
Mgr. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Krumpal, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 8610616. Telex: 61170  
Mgr. Dir. U.K.: Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acce, London WC2. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262009  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: 069/52635. Tlx: 41672  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Coward, 800 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 755-3890. Telex: 42717  
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 61397  
© 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

**OPINION**



**Only a Western Threat of Force Can Save Sarajevo**

By Leslie H. Gelb

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Sarajevo is destroyed, but not its people. More than half its 560,000 peace-time citizens still outside the steel and concrete structures built to survive them.

People, in mysterious unity with the "crump, crump" of occasional mortars and the "pings" of sniper fire, move along noontime sidewalks as if late to imaginary offices. Sprinkled among them, clicking along in high heels and short, tight black skirts, are young women, slim, hair meticulously coiffed. Heads twist appreciatively.

Sarajevans have already endured longer than the Russians of Stalingrad 50 years ago. And to keep them alive — just barely — has taken a United Nations effort almost equal in aid tonnage to the Berlin airlift in 1948-1949.

Mostly Slavic Muslims, they have survived the Serbian pounding and the theft and black-marketeering by Serbs, Croats, fellow Muslims and soldiers of the UN forces sent to protect them. The Ukrainian battalion here, in particular, is widely said to spend much time on such affairs.

At checkpoints en route to the city, Serbian irregulars exact a heavy toll of aid packages from UN convoys. They are said to grab between 25 and 40 percent of each load. The United Nations orders its convoys not to resist. It would only make more trouble for the nearly defenseless international helpers.

The food and other aid that arrives in the city is deposited by UN forces in Bosnian government warehouses. Much quickly flies out the back doors. The remainder goes to ordinary people.

As in all wars, black-marketeering thrives and crosses every line of ethnic hate. "It shows that Serbs, Croats and Muslims really can cooperate when they want to," a British war quipped.

I lunched with General Philippe Morillon, UN commander in Bosnia, at his headquarters. It is a splendid old East European-style villa in the center of the city, often used in grander days by President Tito, the father of postwar Yugoslavia. The general, a dozen of his aides and I sat down at table in the formal, haunted dining room and nibbled on cold cuts and salads. Attendants poured red wine.

A Frenchman of old-world manners, the silver-haired general talked of the Vance-Owen peace plan, which he argued was the only possible means of settling the war. The plan has, he offered in his baritone, good constitutional principles. The sides will realize, he said, that peace must be the only way. His aides sat silently.

Corporal Jacques Mauve volunteered to drive me around the city. With flak jackets and helmets, which Sarajevans do not have, we sped off.

"Here," Corporal Jacques said at one corner, "an old lady was shot by a sniper the other day. She lay in the street for two days. Our orders are not to stop in this area. We picked up her body the second night, when it was very dark and the snipers could not see us."

"There," he said farther on, "is the bridge where Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated to start the First World War." It was a tiny stone bridge across an insignificant stream.

We parked at the Holiday Inn so I could pay respects to John Burns, the awesome correspondent of The New York Times, whose words have outshone pictures. He was elsewhere, following the cannons' sounds.

We stopped at the presidency building, a Communist-Greek structure where a secretary was shot and killed through the window the other day. I had an appointment with Zlatko Lagumdžija, a deputy prime minister of Bosnia. A yuppie, about 40, clad in windbreaker and sneakers, he wanted no part of the Vance-Owen plan. "Our president spoke about this plan Tuesday night," he said.

President Alija Izetbegovic "was not endorsing it, but thinking out loud and saying perhaps the plan would not be so bad, that we could live with it. And some of us told him, 'Anyone who signs this plan will not only be politically dead...'

"Everything is up to America now," he added. "In one way he is right. The United States is reversed and forced here, and Europe awaits a strong and wise lead from Washington. But this city with its live people somehow hanging on — a mere hour and a half from London or Paris by plane — is ultimately the ward of all civilized nations."

This week, Western powers must push on Serbia with full diplomatic weight for an immediate cease-fire around Sarajevo. Time is of the essence, and only a threat of force, not more toothless envoys, can save Sarajevans.

What to do? • Declare full U.S. support for the Vance-Owen plan.

• Sponsor, with Russia, a Security Council resolution accepting the plan as the only basis for solving the war in Bosnia. (Just as Resolution 242 is the benchmark for peacemaking in the Middle East.)

• Announce Security Council measures to enforce the plan. First, European and Russian ground troops — it is their backyard — to ensure the separation of forces. Second, American air power to enforce disarmament. The Vance-Owen plan calls for the United Nations-monitored withdrawal of heavy weapons within five days from Sarajevo, 15 days for the rest of the country. Those weapons not removed the United States will destroy.

• Treat all parties according to their cooperation with the plan. If the Serbs resist, they get bombed. If they cooperate, sanctions are gradually lifted. If Muslims cooperate, they get relief. If Muslims resist, they get the protection of Great Power troops. If they resist, they face total isolation.

What is the alternative? The alternative being pushed by Bosnia hawks in the United States is punitive intervention — bombing the Serbs, arming the Muslims — to shore up the present Bosnia government and punish the Serbs. That might make Americans feel better, but at the cost of countless Yugoslav lives lost pointlessly in a prolonged war.

Punitive intervention is mindless moralism. What is America's national interest in Bosnia? It has no interest in how the lines are drawn in Bosnia. Its only interest is that the lines be drawn, that the rival groups be secure behind them, and that the war end. That is what the Vance-Owen plan offers.

"It's the best settlement you can get, and it's a bitter irony to see the Clinton people block it," said Lord Owen. "What do they want down there, a war that goes on and on?"

Washington Post Writers Group.

**The Vance-Owen Plan Is the Best Chance for Bosnia**

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Why is the Clinton administration blocking the best chance for peace in Bosnia? That chance is embodied in the peace plan offered by the United Nations and European Community mediators Cyrus Vance and David Owen, dividing Bosnia into 10 highly independent ethnic cantons.

The Europeans have endorsed the plan. The Croats have accepted it. But the Bosnian Serbs and Muslims have refused to sign. That prompted Mr. Vance and Lord Owen to bring the plan to the United Nations and ask the Security Council to endorse and impose it, its fate now hinges on the United States.

Without U.S. support, it dies. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has been killing it so softly.

Question: Does the United States support the peace plan? Mr. Christopher: "Well, we've been supportive of the process in the hope that the parties would come into agreement on the process. That's as far as I'm prepared to go this afternoon." (News conference, Feb. 1.)

Mr. Christopher, it seems, is all for peace processes. Peace plans — the concrete stuff that can put an end to war and, alas, to peace processes — are quite another thing.

Mr. Christopher: "We hope that the process can continue with the parties meeting here in New York, and [we shall] pursue the process as we have in the past. We've thought the process itself is desirable... I found Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen quite understanding that we're in the midst of a policy process. As I say, I urged them to continue their process." (Remarks, same day, after meeting with Mr. Vance and Lord Owen.)

This would all be comic were it not so tragic: For Bosnia, peace means continued war.

Why is Mr. Christopher resisting? "Some administration officials," reports The New York Times, said the plan was "flawed because it specifically abolishes the legitimate government of an internationally recognized state and replaces it with an ethnically based nine-member council that divides power among the Muslims now in power and the Croats and Serbs."

What is wrong with dividing power in an ethnically divided land? Muslims are Bosnia's largest minority but still a minority. What makes their sectarian, minority government so sacrosanct? It might have international legitimacy, but it has no legitimacy among the majority of Bosnians who are non-Muslim and who wish not to be ruled by a Muslim government.

Does Mr. Christopher have a better idea for settling the conflict? If he does, what is it? More process? Well, say the critics, the Vance plan is unenforceable. How do you know? And how enforceable is Bosnia's current unitary state? Totally unenforceable, short of massive Western military intervention to roll the Serbs and Croats out of Bosnia.

The Vance plan is at least potentially enforceable because it is realistic. Unlike the alternative, it recognizes the irreconcilable ethnic divisions in Bosnia. It gives up on the unitary state, a bloody fantasy that cannot be put right without enormous human costs. Western and Yugoslav. The new reference point is a different but real Bosnia: a country with a very loose central government where the ethnic groups live within highly independent provinces.

**Buying Time With Damage Control**

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — If you have been wondering why Bill Clinton named Warren Christopher as his secretary of state, wonder no more. He is there to keep Mr. Clinton out of trouble abroad in the opening phase of his presidency. While the president finds his feet on the domestic scene, Mr. Christopher will be Mr. Damage Control on foreign entanglements.

In the Middle East, Bosnia, Somalia and Haiti — the first four foreign policy tests to confront the still cohering Clinton administration — quick fixes and policy reviews that kick hard issues and harder choices down the road are the order of the day.

This broad effort to buy time, instead of emphasizing foreign policy innovation as most administrations do in their early days, is shaped in part by temperament, in part by strategy and in part by circumstances. If this winter in Bosnia had not been relatively mild, Mr. Christopher's cautious, legalistic approach might not have become as dominant as it is in Mr. Clinton's first month.

And the political storms ignited by Zoe Baird's nanny and the armed services' open revolt over gays in the military helped push Mr. Clinton and his advisers back into the campaign mode of playing controlled, incremental offense on foreign policy. The physician's motto, "Do no harm," has become the foreign policy leitmotif.

Mr. Christopher's strengths (and weaknesses) in his damage control role show in the quick fix he arranged to get President Clinton and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin off the hook after Mr. Rabin departed 415 Palestinians into a no-man's-land in southern Lebanon. Until Mr. Christopher persuaded Mr. Rabin to take back 100 of the deportees and cut in half the two-year exile of the rest, Mr. Clinton faced a lose-lose choice in dealing with Arab

efforts to get the UN Security Council to vote sanctions against Israel. A U.S. vote for or abstention on sanctions would have outraged Israel's American supporters, producing a new political storm for Mr. Clinton. This in turn would have gravely undermined Mr. Rabin, who has made improving relations with America his overriding goal.

A veto of sanctions would have caused Arab nations to withdraw from the Middle East peace talks and ended the no-veto zone that the Security Council has become since May 31, 1990, the last time a veto was cast (by the United States, to kill an Arab-backed resolution condemning Israel). U.S. arguments to Russia and China to continue not using their veto on other issues would have become hollow.

The Christopher compromise with Mr. Rabin took the steam out of the Arab sanctions effort. Moreover the secretary of state skillfully used the discussions to relaunch the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process, promising the Arabs to put the deportee issue in a broader context.

But neither the immediate plight of the deportees nor the central issues that produced the deportations were resolved by Mr. Christopher's effort. The deportees have refused his "half a loaf" and remain in the no-man's-land. The issues have been left for discussion, and lawyerly massaging, on another day.

On Somalia, the new administration shows no inclination to take the Pentagon out of the driver's seat on a policy of getting U.S. troops out and a UN force in as quickly as possible. And Mr. Clinton's reversal on Haitian refugees leaves him still pledged

to improve on George Bush's policies there, but not just yet.

On Bosnia, luck has in one sense been with Mr. Clinton. As bad as conditions are, they are not nearly as horrible as was feared a few months ago, when British commanders serving there were reporting that as many as 100,000 Bosnians might die this winter and the CIA was predicting at least 150,000 deaths. British reports now put the number of Bosnian Muslims who have perished in and around Sarajevo since November at 2,000 to 3,000.

This gives the Clinton administration unexpected time to reflect, to quibble with the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia, to come to agreement with the French and the British on significantly tightening sanctions against Serbia, and to study other incremental changes in the Bush policies on ex-Yugoslavia that Mr. Clinton denounced with vigor during the campaign.

That does not mean that the debate about using U.S. military power against the Serbs has been finally settled. It means that for the moment, as Mr. Clinton recovers from early stumbles at home, there is no appetite for attention-attracting risk abroad.

The president confirmed his priorities in his Feb. 1 speech to the nation's Democratic governors: "We're in Somalia debating how we can keep peace in Somalia when the mortality rate is greater in some neighborhoods in the United States of America."

Mr. Christopher has shown still in his early efforts at damage control. But events, and Mr. Clinton's own ambitions, are not likely to allow the United States to pursue such a limited mandate in foreign affairs for long. The true testing of Warren Christopher is still to come.

The Washington Post.

**Two Speeds Or None For Europe**

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Europe's cherished prospect of monetary union is dying, and so is its grand vision of a single currency. The turmoil in the currency markets since September is a symptom of deep-seated economic and political tensions in the Community that would seem to rule out its planned move to become a single economy by the turn of the century.

In recent weeks, Europeans have been turning the clock back some 15 years to the times before the European Monetary System, which was designed to damp down fluctuations between the EC countries' currencies. Quite suddenly, the days of Community-wide consensus on economic policies have given way to a go-it-alone mood. Governments have dark suspicions of one another's motives.

European monetary union as set out in the Maastricht treaty is for all practical purposes dead. It now appears inconceivable that all 12 countries can or would wish to stick to Maastricht's timetable. But that does not mean that Europeans should abandon hopes of instituting a new monetary order. On the contrary, the EC currencies that are able to keep step with the Deutsche mark should press ahead and form a German-led economic and monetary union.

That idea is heresy in Brussels. European integration has long been seen as an all-or-nothing effort; to split into two or more groupings was unthinkable. The specter of a "two-speed Europe" haunted the Community during the 1980s, after enlargement to include Greece, Spain and Portugal. It would become reality if half of the 12 member states opted for some form of monetary union and the other half did not.

Nevertheless, half a loaf is better than no loaf at all. A core of EC countries that go on working to create a single economy seems preferable to a collective decision by all that economic and monetary union was an impossible dream.

It is perhaps no accident that the countries that could push ahead with a partial monetary union are, but for one, the original six founder-members of the Common Market.

If Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark decide to keep alive the flame of monetary union, it may well be the short-run by-product of the Community. But in the longer run it will prove a very positive development, for there will at least be a monetary and economic core for the laggard countries to catch up with.

One by one, the countries that have been forced out of the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System (Britain, Italy) or have suffered major devaluations (Spain, Portugal, Ireland) will perhaps feel able to link their currencies to this German-led core. It would probably not be long, too, before the core countries were joined by the new candidates for Community membership — Austria, Sweden, Finland and, in all likelihood, Norway. The economies of these applicants are strong enough to qualify them for life in a Deutsche mark zone.

This unit of core Europeans is not at all attractive to those Europeans who had in mind a grand design of economic and monetary union that would adhere to a clear timetable and embrace all the EC member states. But that always seemed a pipe dream, even before the currency crises of the past few months. There is neither the economic convergence nor the political will to make the richer and poorer EC countries abide by common economic policies.

The signs are that such a two-speed Europe will emerge, and perhaps quite soon. Even though it would be for the best, the political strains inside the Community look set to be considerable. It will not be easy to carry on business as usual in a Community split between an inner core of countries whose economic and monetary cooperation is binding them closer and closer together, and an outer periphery of countries that follow their own separate national economic policies.

Much will depend on Germany's attitude to a mark-led monetary union. Will Germany's inflexible and politically insensitive central bank still be allowed to insist that it knows best, whatever the political needs of its smaller partners in the new arrangement? If a German-backed monetary zone is eventually created, the Community to full-scale European monetary union, then Germany will have to demonstrate that its European partners' needs are given as much weight as those of Germany itself.

International Herald Tribune.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1893: Ferment in Egypt**

CAIRO — Although the increase in the British troops here has greatly pacified matters, there is still an uneasiness in the interior, and residents in provincial towns and villages report unfavorably of the situation. The fault lies with the attitude of the anti-English press circulated throughout the villages, and read by the Notables, who retail the news to the villagers in the worst form. This has the effect of rousing a rebellious feeling and suggests the Khedive has gained the day to the detriment of the English.

**1918: Troops Lost**

LONDON — America's first troopship has been lost. The Admiralty announced this evening [Feb. 7] that the Tuscania had been torpedoed in a thick fog off the Irish coast, and had gone down quickly. Of the 2,397 persons on board, the majority of whom were land troops destined for the western battlefield, 2,187 were saved,

indicating a loss of 210. The Tuscania, apparently, was one of a large group of vessels coming from the United States. All of the other vessels escaped untouched. The survivors were landed at a port in Ireland.

**1943: Toward Rostov**

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] A Soviet communique announced tonight [Feb. 7] that the entire southern bank of the Don has been cleared of German resistance and implied that only the 1,400-foot river bend between victorious Red Army and Rostov. Soviet troops had captured Azov, fifteen miles south-west of Rostov, "thus liquidating the last center of resistance of the enemy on the left bank of the River Don." At the same time the communique announced sweeping penetrations between Belgorod and Kursk in the Ukraine and between Kursk and Orel farther north. All of these are major defense centers which the Germans have held since the fall of 1941.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Germany's Rate Cut Gives European Bonds a Boost

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Taking the view that the size of the decline in short-term German interest rates was less important than the clear evidence of the direction, European bond markets scored impressive gains last week with the biggest moves registered in the shortest-dated maturities — especially in currencies where rates were actually cut, as in Italy and Spain.

Those are the two markets where nominal interest rates are the highest. Yields on five-year Italian government paper fell 51 basis points, or just over half a percentage point, to 12.51 percent, while in Spain they fell 45 basis points to 11.66 percent.

On Friday, France reduced overnight rates by 5/16 point, pushing down yields for the week all along the curve: 68 basis points on two-year paper, 32 basis points on five-year paper and 16 basis points on 10-year bonds.

The improvement in these high-yielding markets outdistanced the gains in Germany, where yields eased only 17 basis points in the five-year sector and five basis points on 10-year bonds.

Sensing that the worst of the currency turmoil in Europe is past and that the drive to monetary union will force interest rates to converge to the benchmark level set by Germany, international investors are rushing into the high-yielding markets expecting continued big gains as yields drop and prices rise.

Underwriters reported that more than 80 percent of the French franc Eurobonds offered last week were sold to nonresidents. Notable among the new offerings was the 1.1 billion francs from General Electric Corp., the first non-French issuer to tap the market on a swapped basis since July. Sweden sold bonds in October, but it wanted to keep the franc. With rates not conducive to swapping out of francs, Banque Paribas, the lead manager, refused to reveal how it was able to create the swap GECC wanted.

The bank described the placement as "a fabulous success" with 90 percent sold to nonresidents. The nine-year issue, carrying a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, was priced at 99.57 to yield 33 basis points more than French government paper.

The Post Office sold 1.3 billion of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 8 percent and priced to yield 32 basis points over the benchmark level while Electricite de France offered 1.5 billion of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 percent to yield 20 basis points more than government paper.

Credit Foncier sold 300 million francs of 10-year paper carrying a coupon of only 4 percent. Each 10,000 franc bond carries 20 warrants with a two-year life to buy French government 8 1/2 percent bonds due in 2002 at a price of 105. The warrants provide investors with high leverage on any rise in French bond prices and enable the issuer to raise money at a total cost that lead manager J.P. Morgan estimated at 25 to 30 basis points below what would otherwise have been needed.

This week, France Telecom is expected to tap the market for 2 billion francs. While Europeans were said to be the largest buyers of the new See BONDS, Page 9

Germany Puts Cloud On Outlook For Dollar

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Analysts who expect the dollar to score substantial gains against European currencies this year are divided on whether the 3 percent advance last week is the start of the breakout or simply a taste of what's to come.

The dollar ended trading at a nine-month high of 1.6603 Deutsche marks.

Andres Drobnay at Credit Suisse First Boston in London sees the dollar "at a major turn" and poised for a climb to 1.70 DM, which, if surpassed, opens the way for a further rise to the mid-1.80s. "I am quite bullish," he says.

Neil MacKinnon, London-based analyst at Citibank, is positive on the dollar's long-term outlook but more circumspect about its near-term prospects. "The trend for the dollar is up, but it will move two steps forward and one step back. It's moved too far too fast and I could see a technical correction back to 1.62 DM."

Jim O'Neill at Swiss Bank Corp. in London sees "good scope for profit-taking" that could push the dollar back to 1.65 DM and, if that level fails to hold, to 1.62 DM. "Everyone's long the dollar and that's not very comfortable. I'm skeptical it can go higher now."

Three events cloud the outlook. The most immediate is the sale of dollars by the Bundesbank. Traders said the central bank was in the market for quite large amounts.

German intervention to support currencies linked to the mark in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System have been substantial. Finance Minister Michel Sapin of France said Friday the equivalent of more than 150 billion francs had been spent since December in support of the French currency. Banque Paribas estimates that that amount has been financed almost entirely by borrowings from the Bundesbank.

For Benetton SPA, the Italian clothing company that has been criticized for its provocative advertising, the venture has drawn ire that the company has not seen since last summer, when one of its ads featured a picture of a man dying of AIDS.

Benetton is bringing its label to Cuba, catering only to tourists and diplomats. This move has touched a nerve among Miami's Cuban exiles, many of whom say Benetton is helping the Cuban government discriminate against its own people.

The company argues it is doing business in a global economy. Cuba has a dual economy — one for Cubans, one for foreigners. Except for people who are authorized to be paid in foreign currency, like embassy employees, Cubans are forbidden to carry foreign money. So most Cubans cannot shop at the Benetton store or any other store that takes only U.S. dollars. Because of rationing, there is little that pesos can buy. With plans for nine stores in Cuba, Benetton has become part of what some critics call Cuban apartheid.

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

GM Plans Counterattack on Trucks

By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. plans to launch a major legal and public relations campaign against critics who charge that it manufactured millions of unsafe pickup trucks for more than a decade. Specifically, GM sources said, the company will accuse the NBC television network and several consumer groups of working together to rig test results to make it appear that the design of the gasoline tanks on full-size GM pickups made from 1973 to 1987 were unsafe.

GM has already obtained a temporary restraining order from an Indiana court against the Institute for Safety Analysis, an Indianapolis-based testing company used by NBC to conduct crash tests of GM pickup trucks for a Nov. 17 television program.

The automaker will try to show that the tests were rigged by Safety Analysis to ensure that the truck would burst into flames on

impact, GM sources said. The court order blocks the testing firm from destroying evidence that might be used in any legal action.

GM has scheduled a news conference at its Detroit headquarters for Monday to announce the campaign in the aftermath of a \$105.2 million jury award against GM last week for the 1989 death of a Georgia teenager, Shannon Moseley, 17, died when his pickup truck exploded in a crash with a drunk driver. GM said it would appeal.

An NBC News spokeswoman said the network stood by its story.

Clarence Ditlow, executive director of the Center for Auto Safety, called GM's strategy an act of desperation.

"This is a disastrous strategy," he said. "It's going to cause such a public backlash, such a lack of public confidence in General Motors, it will cost them billions of dollars in lost sales."

John F. Smith Jr., GM's president, said at a news conference in Chicago that despite the Georgia verdict against the company, "I don't know that we have an image problem."

At issue in the GM case is the "sidesaddle" placement of gasoline tanks in millions of full-size GM pickup trucks made from 1973 to 1987. Nearly 5 million of the trucks still are on the road in the United States and Canada.

GM critics claim that by positioning the tanks on the outside of the truck's frame, rather than inside, GM knowingly endangered the lives of its pickup truck customers and their passengers. GM changed the design and, after 1987, placed the gasoline tank inside the frame.

Mr. Ditlow's group has petitioned the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to order a recall of all GM pickups with the sidesaddle fuel tanks.

The company contends that a recall of the pickup trucks would cost \$500 million to \$1 billion. Mr. Ditlow disagrees.

"It would have cost them \$300 million, a lot less than this strategy will cost them," he said. "If GM wants to do something, it ought to get these rolling firebombs off the road. It ought to recall these trucks."

Verdict Renews Debate Over Punitive Awards

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The mammoth judgment handed down by a Georgia jury against General Motors Corp. has already renewed calls to curb runaway verdicts by placing caps on punitive damage awards.

But opponents of such limits maintain that the verdict was justified, both because of the message it sent and the near certainty that end only a small fraction of

that money will ever enter the plaintiffs' pockets.

Of the \$105.2 million the jury awarded Thomas and Elaine Moseley, whose 17-year-old son died when his 1985 GMC Sierra pickup was hit and burst into flames, \$101 million was in punitive damages.

Former President George Bush made an issue of punitive damages in the 1992 election, saying they enriched trial lawyers excessively and hurt the country's ability to compete.

Efforts to pass a federal law limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether. In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

Benetton in Cuba: A Castro Prop or an Opening?

By Vernon Silver
New York Times Service

HAVANA — As tourists shopped in a boutique here, it was clear that President Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba had changed course. Mr. Castro may still wear olive-green fatigues, but his government has entered a joint venture to sell the United Colors of Benetton.

For Benetton SPA, the Italian clothing company that has been criticized for its provocative advertising, the venture has drawn ire that the company has not seen since last summer, when one of its ads featured a picture of a man dying of AIDS.

Benetton is bringing its label to Cuba, catering only to tourists and diplomats. This move has touched a nerve among Miami's Cuban exiles, many of whom say Benetton is helping the Cuban government discriminate against its own people.

The company argues it is doing business in a global economy. Cuba has a dual economy — one for Cubans, one for foreigners. Except for people who are authorized to be paid in foreign currency, like embassy employees, Cubans are forbidden to carry foreign money. So most Cubans cannot shop at the Benetton store or any other store that takes only U.S. dollars. Because of rationing, there is little that pesos can buy. With plans for nine stores in Cuba, Benetton has become part of what some critics call Cuban apartheid.

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

After the fall of communism in Europe and the loss of \$5 billion in annual Soviet subsidies, the Castro regime needed cash. Tourism would be the source, Mr. Castro said, and the country began retooling itself for the task. In 1992, nearly 500,000 foreigners visited the island. See BENETTON, Page 9

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.

"Whether you like what GM did or not, this case shows how excessive the system can be," he said.

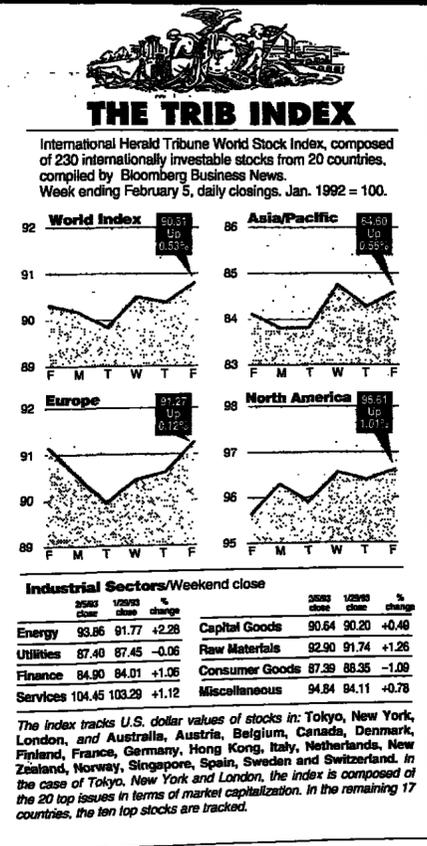
But Michael Rusted of Suffolk Law School in Boston disputed notions that such payouts were skyrocketing. Their dollar values, he said, remained relatively constant for several years.

Those opposing limits also maintain that such verdicts are exceedingly rare and almost invariably are slashed after trial — either by trial judges or appellate courts, or by the parties in settlement agreements.

limiting such awards have been unsuccessful, but most states have moved to curb them. Five states, including Massachusetts and Washington, bar them altogether.

In others, they may not exceed a specified amount, or some multiple of the actual damages.

Victor E. Schwartz, a Washington lawyer who represents a consortium of business groups, contended that the verdict represented jurors run amok.



CURRENCY RATES
Cross Rates
Other Dollar Values
Forward Rates

Tokyo Notebook
Automakers Seek U.S. Peace via Higher Prices
Bluff or not, the Big Three U.S. automakers' threat to file a dumping suit against all car imports appears to have led Japanese automakers to lean on the brakes.
The Rice Strategy
Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's strategy of relying on gaiatsu, or foreign pressure, to build to a crescendo before opening the country's rice market could backfire.

O & Y Closes Chapter on Bankruptcy
TORONTO — Olympia & York Developments Ltd. is set to emerge from court protection this week after a judge approved a plan that gives control to creditors and turns the Reichmann family, once the world's biggest developers, into mere property managers.
Unsecured creditors, owed about half of O & Y's \$6.6 billion Canadian dollars (\$6.8 billion) in debt, approved the restructuring plan last month and will receive interest payments as cash-flow allows.

FIDELITY GLOBAL SELECTION FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile
L-1021 Luxembourg
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY GLOBAL SELECTION FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on February 25, 1993, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

Fed Rethinks Its Bias Toward Lower Rates
By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve has said that its chief policy-making committee abandoned its slight tilt toward lower interest rates in December and adopted a neutral policy, a move that will probably disappoint politicians who want further rate cuts.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
INTERNATIONAL CONVERTIBLE GROWTH FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
A dividend of USD 0.60 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on February 1, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 9.
EUROPE VALUE FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
A dividend of USD 0.10 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on February 1, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 4.
WELLS FARGO U.S. IT FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
A dividend of USD 0.10 per unit A and USD 0.80 per unit B has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on February 1, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 3.
U.S. VALUE IT FUND
Fonds Commun de Placement
11, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg
A dividend of USD 0.10 per unit has been declared payable on or after February 12, 1993 to unitholders on record on January 29, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 3.
The latter date will also be ex-dividend date for the pricing of the Fund's shares.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Feb. 6

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian Dollar bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

EU Straights

Table of European Union straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Yen Straights

Table of Japanese Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Swiss Franc

Table of Swiss Franc bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Italian Lira

Table of Italian Lira bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Spanish Peseta

Table of Spanish Peseta bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Portuguese Escudo

Table of Portuguese Escudo bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

French Franc

Table of French Franc bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

German Mark

Table of German Mark bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

NEW YORK (AP)

The following are the prices of securities listed in the New York Stock Exchange...

Table of New York stock market data including various stock prices and market indices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 5.

Table of mutual fund prices and performance metrics.

Swiss Franc

Table of Swiss Franc bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Italian Lira

Table of Italian Lira bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Spanish Peseta

Table of Spanish Peseta bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Portuguese Escudo

Table of Portuguese Escudo bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

French Franc

Table of French Franc bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

German Mark

Table of German Mark bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen bond prices with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, Price end week, Terms. Includes Floating Rate Notes and Fixed-Coupons.

Prices Rise On Plan to Cut 30-Year Bond Sale

NEW YORK — The prices of U.S. Treasury bonds and notes rose for the fourth consecutive week as yields sank to their lowest level in six and a half years...

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Professional investors purchasing securities on dips, said Peter McTeague, market strategist at First Boston. The market's bellwether security, the 30-year Treasury, rose 18/32 to 105 23/32...

GM Loss Could Benefit Health Reform

By Floyd Norris New York Times Service NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. will report the largest annual loss in the history of corporate America this week — about \$2.3 billion...

decided that such costs should be charged to income while the workers were still performing services, not after they retired. Estimating such figures is a work of art, with assumptions piled on assumptions...

but the company cannot force retired union workers to do the same. There is a silver lining for the stock market in all this, contrary to much of what has been written...

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Feb. 8-12

Table with columns: Date, Event, Location. Lists economic events for Feb 8-12 across various countries.

DOLLAR: Is 3% Gain a Glimpse of Things to Come?

(Continued from first finance page) How much credit the Germans extended to Denmark and Ireland is not known. These loans are principally repaid in dollars...

bank has been supplying cash to the market at 8.55 to 8.60 percent and expectations are high that this will be reduced by an eighth to a quarter of a percentage point.

Expressing a distinctly contrarian view, the private analyst David Fuller sees the dollar churning around current levels and then plummeting. "The churning is all part of a top formation and will lead to a weaker dollar in coming months...

— CARL GEWIRTZ Plea for Another Rate Cut The German discount rate must be cut in one move to 7 percent or less to stimulate the economy...

BENETTON: Helping Castro to Lure Tourist Cash

(Continued from first finance page) land, 32 percent more than in 1991, said José Cabanas, the cultural and press attaché at the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa...

National Foundation, an anti-Castro lobbying group, is also concerned with the welfare of young Cubans, said Domingo Morcira, a Miami businessman and a member of the foundation's board.

The couple, who asked that their names not be used, said the dual economy was unfair. But like many, they appeared to be resigned to accepting it and working around it.

He compared the dual economy to apartheid. "Rather than being based on the pigment of your skin, it's based on your national origin," he said.

BONDS: With Rates, It's the Direction That Counts

(Continued from first finance page) issues in francs and lire — where Deutsche Bank and IRI International sold five-year paper yielding nearly 1 1/2 percent — the Japanese were reported to be the largest takers of Deutsche marks.

What would you prefer, to die wearing Benetton or to have free medical care in the hospital? Saleswoman at a store where she cannot shop.

state tourism agency. The government buys the clothing and Cuban-american sells it. Mr. Rodriguez dismissed complaints about a policy under which police officers assigned to tourist locations stop most Cubans entering hotels or stores.

They already have. In the city's Old Havana section, where Benetton plans to open its next store on the island, a 31-year-old Cuban woman wore a Benetton T-shirt.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Russian Official Assails Central Bank on Inflation

LONDON — Privatization Minister Anatoli B. Chubais assailed Russia's central bank on Sunday for giving large credits to state enterprises, saying the policy had led to a crippling rate of inflation.

But the Russian central bank's deputy chairman, Alexander Khadrin, defended the bank's actions, saying it was imperative for credits to be given to the country's huge state enterprises.

They produce the main part of our goods," he said. "Without supporting the state sector it is impossible to overcome shortages, long lines and hyperinflation."

The government and central bank have been at loggerheads for months over who is responsible for inflation, which last year was 2,200 percent.

Interviewed on the same BBC program, Boris Fyodorov, the deputy prime minister responsible for economic and financial policy, said: "The central bank should be trying to curb the inflationary actions of the government, not the government trying to curb the central bank."

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table with columns: Bid Ask, Fund Name, Bid Ask. Lists various mutual funds and their prices.

Last Week's Markets

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates. Shows market performance for Feb 5-7.

Euromarts At a Glance

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Labor Rates. Shows financial data for Europe.

Now available at your newsstand! BusinessWeek International 14, av d'Ouchy, CH-1066 Lausanne Tel. 41-21-617-4411

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

The stock exchange's CBS index closed last week at 206.80, up from 201.7 the previous Friday.

DAF shares lost 60 percent for the week over its financial crisis, though it rose 55 cents to 2.50 guilders Friday. Fokker lost 23 percent, but also regained some ground later on as the government proposed a compromise on its sale to Deutsche Aerospace.

Volume reached 18.1 billion guilders, of which 4.4 billion were equities, compared with volume of 11.4 billion the previous week.

Frankfurt

The Bundesbank's decision to cut interest rates induced euphoria on the market, with the DAX index closing 5.21 percent higher.

Prices were supported in the early part of the week by foreign markets and took off on Friday in the aftermath of the rate cuts and the prospect of moderate public service wage agreements.

week at 1,641.37 and volume rose from 7.1 billion Deutsche marks on Monday to 9.9 billion on Friday.

Hong Kong

Share prices were pushed down by political uncertainties. The Hang Seng Index lost 4.19 points to close at 5,747.21.

Share prices slumped Monday and Tuesday before debates by legislators on whether to adopt Governor Chris Patten's political reforms. The market rebounded Wednesday on a technical rally and speculation that Mr. Patten might resign after heart surgery. Share prices were boosted Thursday by news of a record land sale, but political uncertainty dragged them down Friday.

London

Share prices rose to new highs as dealers bet on further interest-rate cuts in Britain and Germany.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares finished the week 55.7 points higher at 2,862.9. On Thursday it reached a record high of 2,900.1.

Businesses with construction interests in Germany gained after the cut in German rates. Recland rose 24 pence to 477 and RMC Group rose 21 to 596.

Milan

The stock market gained 4 percent, spurred by encouraging economic news and the failure of a consore motion against the government's austerity program.

The cutting of the Bank of Italy's official discount rate to 11.5 percent from 12 percent, the announcement that annual inflation fell to 4.3 percent in January and the survival of the troubled Socialist-led government of Giuliano Amato brought back foreign investors.

Paris

The CAC-40 index rose 7.7 percent and hit a seven-month high of 1,908.18 on Friday.

Paris, which has not had such a strong index since June 19. Traders' fears for the future of the European Monetary System could be expressed in dealing this week, they said.

Singapore

The SES all-Singapore index gained 2.96 points to close at 410.81, after record highs were followed by technical corrections downward.

The Straits Times Industrial index surged 24.28 points to a record 1,644.44 at one point, but lost 1.52 points for the week, to 1,618.64.

Tokyo

Share prices ended higher on the Tokyo Stock Exchange as a three-

quarter point cut in Japan's discount rate, to 2.5 percent, boosted dealers' slim hopes of a substantial economic recovery.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 blue-chip companies finished at 17,332.90 yen, up 309.12 yen or 1.8 percent. The Tokyo Stock Price Index rose 9.59 points to 1,308.47. Volume averaged 273 million shares, up from 250 million shares.

Zurich

The Swiss Performance Index gained 29.3 points to close at 1,294.10, but dealers said the German rate cuts did not have the expected impact on the Zurich market.

They said investors had already marked up prices in expectation of the Bundesbank's action and that many shares benefited as much from the firmer dollar as the lower German rates.

2 French Firms Close to Deals With Vietnam

Agence France-Press

HANOI — The visit of President Francois Mitterrand to Vietnam this week could lead to two major contracts for French companies in a market where competition from Asian nations has become increasingly tough.

Business sources in Hanoi said Air France was negotiating a global cooperation deal that could lead to its taking a stake in Vietnam Airlines.

The telecommunications giant Alcatel, which is already well established in Vietnam, is expected to sign a new telecommunications contract.

Dutch Truck Maker To Be Dismantled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

THE HAGUE — DAF NV, which was found to be insolvent last week, is to be declared bankrupt and dismantled with only its core Dutch heavy truck operations surviving thanks to government aid, according to Dutch officials and news reports.

Economic Affairs Minister Kees Andriessen said he expected DAF's core operations would be saved and its British units would be sold. He said he backed plans by administrators to declare DAF bankrupt and create a new private company in which the state would invest 225 million guilders (\$120 million), making it the dominant shareholder.

Under terms of the deal, only the development and production of heavy-duty trucks will be maintained, the Financial Dagblad newspaper reported Sunday. The paper said the heavy-duty truck division would be run by the new

private company, DAF BV, which will be capitalized initially at 1.35 billion guilders.

The regional authority in Dutch-speaking Belgium will put up 110 million guilders, the Dutch bank ABN-Amro will provide 100 million guilders and the rest will be sought from banks and pension funds, it said.

The British subsidiary, Leyland DAF, would be transferred to three British creditor banks — National Westminster, Barclays and Lloyds — and put up for sale. The Sunday Times in London reported that the U.S. truck maker Pacer Inc. planned to bid for Leyland DAF.

Mr. Andriessen called the reported plan "generally do-able" and confirmed the Dutch government's participation.

DAF was declared insolvent by a court on Tuesday, after amassing debts of around 3.3 billion guilders. (A.F.F. Reuters, Bloomberg)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 5.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their performance.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their performance.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their performance.

Table with columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg. Lists various stock symbols and their performance.

(Continued on next page)

Handwritten Arabic text: 150 من الامل

MONDAY SPORTS

Wales Halts England, 10-9, As France Denies Scotland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CARDIFF, Wales — A spectacular opportunity in the first half by Welsh captain Iwan Evans torpedoed England's hopes Saturday of a third straight Five Nations rugby union grand slam.
Wales led 10-9 at the half and there was to be no more scoring, despite the strong English battering in the second half that kept Wales on the defensive.

King and Michigan Block Purdue, 84-76

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JIMMY KING scored a career-high 24 points as seventh-ranked Michigan defeated No. 19 Purdue, 84-76, on Sunday in Ann Arbor, Michigan. It was the Boilermakers' second road loss of the season.
Glenn Robinson, a sophomore playing his first season, hit five 3-pointers and matched a season-



Duke's Thomas Hill, right, denied Notre Dame's Ryan Hoover as the Blue Devils stopped the Irish.

Pro Bowl: Bills-Cowboys II?

The Associated Press
HONOLULU — Following what has become an annual embarrassment by its Super Bowl teams, the American Football Conference was hoping to close the books on the season Sunday with a Pro Bowl victory over the National Football Conference.
The AFC all-stars at least have fared better than the conference's Super Bowl representatives in recent years. NFC teams have won the league's title game nine years in a row, but its all-stars merely have won three of the last four Pro Bowl games. The NFC owns a 13-9 edge in the series.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Michigan controlled the game the rest of the way until closing 3-pointers by Robinson and Linc Darner cut the final margin to 8.
North Carolina-Charlotte 68, No. 18 Tulane 64 (OT): Bershuan Thompson made a jumper from the top of the key with 23 seconds left in overtime and Jarvis Lang dunked in the closing seconds to give the home team the victory.
Lang scored 20 points and grabbed 10 rebounds, and Andre Davis scored 19 points for the 49ers (13-4, 4-2 Metro Conference).
Tulane (16-4, 6-1) saw its winning streak stopped at 11 games.
In games played Saturday:
No. 1 Indiana 73, No. 9 Iowa 66: In Iowa City, Iowa, Calbert Cheaney scored 27 points and top-ranked Indiana completed a season sweep of the home team.
The Hoosiers (20-2 overall, 9-0 Big Ten) won on a night in which Iowa retired Chris Street's jersey number. The Hawkeyes (14-5, 3-4) retired Street's No. 40 jersey in honor of their leader who was killed in a Jan. 19 traffic crash.
No. 2 Kentucky 82, No. 11 Vanderbilt 67: In Lexington, Kentucky, Travis Ford made four 3-point shots and had a career-high nine assists as Kentucky avenged its only loss of the season. The Wildcats (17-1, 8-1 Southeastern Con-

In Rosemont, Illinois, Roney Eford scored 24 points as Marquette (17-2, 5-0) won its 10th straight game.
No. 21 Utah 84, Colorado State 71: In Salt Lake City, Josh Grant scored 24 points and Jimmy Soto added 21 as Utah (17-4, 10-1) avenged its only Western Athletic Conference loss this season.
No. 22 Georgia Tech 93, Maryland 79: Travis made six of eight 3-point shots and finished with 25 points, leading Georgia Tech (12-6, 5-4 ACC) over Maryland in Atlanta.
Providence 66, No. 23 Georgetown 58 (OT): After Providence (10-8, 3-7 Big East) rallied from an 11-point deficit in the last 16:41 of regulation in Landover, Maryland, it then held the Hoyas to 0-for-10 shooting in overtime.
No. 25 Michigan State 75, Minnesota 63: In East Lansing, Michigan, Shawn Respect scored 21 of his 38 points in the second half for Michigan State. (AP, UPI)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Table with columns for OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 5. Includes sub-sections M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table with columns for Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Includes sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table with columns for Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Includes sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table with columns for Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net. Includes sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

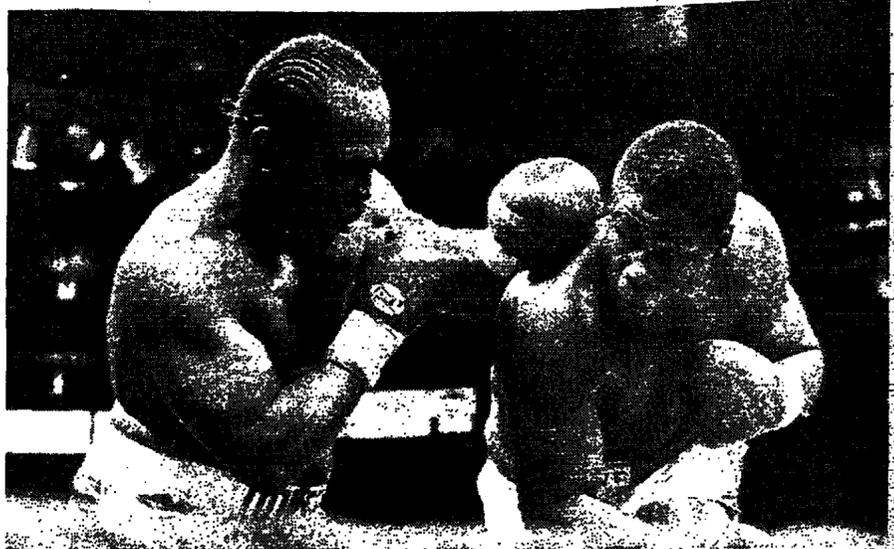
MONDAY SPORTS BOXING

Bowe Stops Dokes in Round One

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Riddick Bowe came home to New York and celebrated as expected, with an almost effortless victory over hapless Michael Dokes, stopping a career-weary challenger in a mere 2 minutes, 19 seconds.

much sooner than he did," said Bowe amid cries from Dokes's cornermen that the fight should not have been halted.
Immediately, Rock Newman, Bowe's manager, said that possible new opponents for what was scheduled to be a pay-per-view TV title defense include the former heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield, Tommy Morrison and George Foreman.

respond to suggestions that he step up the caliber of challengers.
"I'd love to fight Lennox Lewis," Bowe said. "He has to renounce the WBC (title). If he does, I'll fight him tomorrow."
Time Warner's Seth Abraham said that Bowe-Holyfield would be a possible pay-per-view fight in May. Before Mercer's debacle, however, Holyfield appeared to be fourth on Bowe's list of defenses, possibly in November, and it was still uncertain whether he'd be ready in just three-and-a-half months.



Riddick Bowe, right, followed through with a right to Michael Dokes in the first — and only — round of their title bout in New York.

Tyson to Champ: You're 'Obese'

Mike Tyson, the imprisoned former heavyweight champion who is from the same Brooklyn, New York, neighborhood as Riddick Bowe, sent Bowe a message Friday — and it wasn't to wish him good luck.
In comments dictated on the telephone to his assistant trainer, Rory Holloway, and then relayed to the media, Tyson called Bowe "obese."
Tyson, who is serving a prison term in Plainfield, Indiana, after a rape conviction, learned that Bowe weighed in at 243 pounds (110.2 kilograms) for Saturday night's heavyweight title fight with Michael Dokes.

"If it is so, I am ashamed for you," Tyson said in the statement. "And you should be ashamed for yourself because so many people idolize you, such as myself, and it is a shame that you come into a heavyweight championship fight at such an atrocious weight."
Before he defeated Holyfield in November, Bowe received a good-luck message from Tyson.
This time, however, Tyson said: "I know you will do well because you are a consummate fighter. You will prevail even though you are an obese weight. Don't take anything personally. It all comes with good intentions."
Eddie Futch, Bowe's trainer, said after the official weighing-in: "You're making too much of the weight. If I thought it made a difference we wouldn't be fighting at this weight." (NYT, AP)

competent to fight. It was the worst officiating in my life," he said.
"I thought it was a good round for him and me. I got a chance to feel his power, and got to know what my game plan was going to be."
No fault could be found in Santarpia's decision, only in the sanctioning of a bout that included the 34-year-old Dokes (50-4-2), who has battled drugs in his past and

seemingly taken too much punishment in his career.
With seats priced up to \$400, the large turnout made for a record Garden gate of \$1,603,425, the irony being that the fight failed by far to approach in substance any number of events held in the storied arena.
Bowe's return to New York also marked a return and a proud time for Bowe's 81-year-old trainer, Ed-

die Futch, who has nurtured Bowe from the beginning of his pro career in March 1989. Bowe is Futch's 15th champion in various weight classes.
"Riddick is just a baby, still growing," said Futch, a great-grandfather. "I believe that he will not reach his peak for three more years."
Meanwhile, on the undercard, Mercer lost the chance to be Bowe's

next opponent. Once considered a heavyweight with considerable promise, Mercer proved that his upset a year ago Sunday by the Larry Holmes was no fluke. That defeat also cost Mercer a title shot.
Although his date with Bowe was secure for May 21, Mercer looked out of shape and was ineffective as the judges favored Ferguson, a 35-year-old Philadelphia native with a modest 19-9 record.

Andres Gomez, Ecuador, def. Jimmy Sarmiento, Venezuela, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3. Pablo Campos, Ecuador, def. Maurice Ruohi, Venezuela, 6-4, 6-3, 5-2.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like New York, New Jersey, Orlando, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, Washington.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like San Antonio, Utah, Houston, Denver, Minnesota, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

BASEBALL

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Cleveland, Anaheim, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee.

BASEBALL

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB. Lists teams like Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Houston, Dallas.

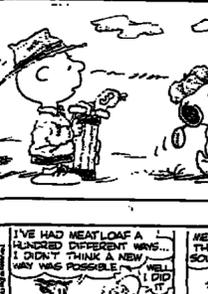
DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



JUMBLE

A word puzzle grid with clues and a list of words: DOLOF, CETTO, ALDLAB, STOLCY.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

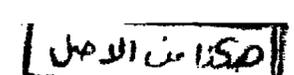


GARFIELD



TO OUR READERS IN SWITZERLAND

It's never been easier to subscribe and save. Just contact us at our Zurich office. Phone: (01) 481 7200 Fax: (01) 481 8288



MONDAY SPORTS

ASHE'S DEATH

Arthur Ashe, 49, Loses Battle With AIDS

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Arthur Ashe, the only black man to win Wimbledon, the U.S. and Australian Opens and a longtime human-rights activist, died Saturday. He was 49.

A New York Hospital administrator said Ashe died of pneumonia, a complication of AIDS.

Militant in his convictions but mild in his manner, this slim, bookish and bespectacled athlete never thought himself a rebel and preferred information to insurrection.

Since he believed his singular success carried inherent responsibilities, Ashe, during his decade-long professional tennis career and beyond it, dedicated himself to dismantling the barriers of poverty, privilege, racism and social stereotyping.

Even the fact of his own mortality became a cause célèbre, and Ashe, in the headlines again, conducted his final campaign against the ravages of AIDS.

Ashe, who believed he contracted HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, through a transfusion of tainted blood during his second round of heart-bypass surgery in 1983, first learned of his infection after he entered New York Hospital for emergency brain surgery in September 1988.

He was hospitalized after he suffered paralysis of his right arm, the one that served up 26 aces that he became the 1968 U.S. Open champion. The surgery, and a subsequent biopsy revealed the presence of toxoplasmosis, a parasitic infection linked to AIDS.

Ashe chose not to publicize his condition, preferring to protect his family's privacy and being well aware of the inevitable demands such a disclosure would place on a man of his celebrity.

He did not disclose his condition until April 8, 1992, and then only after being apprised that a national daily newspaper intended to publish an announcement of his illness as soon as it could confirm it.

"I have good days and bad days," Ashe said at the time. "My ratio of good days to bad days is about six to one. I don't think anybody in my stage of this would be able to go through with no bad days. But I didn't want to go public now because I am not sick."

Sick, in Ashe's terminology, meant being bedridden and nonfunctional. As an avid golfer, prominent speaker, occasional columnist for The Washington Post, television com-

mentator for HBO and ABC sports, author of a three-volume history of the black athlete in America, and a noted participant in countless civic projects and protests, Ashe hardly went into retreat in the four years that followed his AIDS diagnosis.

Ever in icy control on the tennis court, Ashe was just as assiduous about remaining in control of himself and his emotions in his off-court life.

Just before being stricken by a mild heart attack, his third, in early September 1992, Ashe assembled tennis luminaries at the U.S. Open to inaugurate a 15-month, \$5 million fundraising effort on behalf of his namesake foundation to combat AIDS.

With that project safely in the works, he traveled to Washington, where he was part of a group that was arrested while protesting the Bush administration's treatment of Haitian refugees.

But devoting himself to becoming a human billboard in the fight against AIDS was a role Ashe always understood he would eventually accept with his usual poise.

"The foundation was something I always knew I wanted to do, long before I went public on April 8," said Ashe, who continued to refer to that date as the beginning of his life as an AIDS activist and the end of his relatively "unfettered" existence as a former tennis champion with an ongoing sports, business, and family agenda.

Arthur Ashe was born in Richmond, Virginia, on July 10, 1943, and played his first tennis at age 7 on the courts at Brookfield Park, a segregated playground.

By the time he was 14, he had found a patron in Dr. Walter Johnson, a physician in Lynchburg, Virginia, with two decades of experience in assisting black tennis prodigies. Until he joined forces with Ashe, Johnson's most notable protégé was Althea Gibson.

Ashe reached the semifinals of the junior national championships on his first try in 1958. He won the indoor singles title in 1960 and 1961. In 1962, Ashe received a full scholarship to UCLA.

In 1963, he joined the U.S. Davis Cup Team, and by 1966, the year of his graduation from UCLA with a bachelor's degree in business administration, he was touted by the renowned tennis teacher Harry Hopman as "the most promising player in the world."

While still a 25-year-old amateur fulfilling a three-year stint in the U.S. Army, Ashe inaugurated the Open era by winning the 1968 U.S. Open at Forest Hills, New York City, defeating Tom Okker in the final. It was the first time a black man won a Grand Slam event.

In 1970, he won the Australian Open, and in 1975, where he made his final-round opponent even more manic than usual by calmly closing his eyes and meditating through every changeover. Ashe defeated Jimmy Connors in the Wimbledon final. He also collected doubles titles at the Australian and French Opens and Wimbledon.

In 1973, on his third attempt, he was granted a visa to South Africa, and helped integration efforts there. In 1974, he helped found the Association of Professionals Tour, a players' union, and served as its president until 1979.

He played on the Davis Cup team for 10 years, won three championships and later served as its captain from 1981-84 after heart problems forced his retirement in 1980.

He was inducted into the Tennis Hall of Fame in 1985.



Ashe, with Mayor DiIulio of New York in August, served as a beacon for future black tennis players.

To the End, He Waged a Fight Against Injustices Aplenty

In addition to being a tennis star and a civil-rights activist, Arthur Ashe had been a columnist for The Washington Post since 1978. This is his last column, which was written two weeks ago and appeared in Sunday's editions of The Post.

By Arthur Ashe

Washington Post Service

Apocryphal or not, there is an often told tale that Joseph Stalin was advised that the Pope didn't approve of his inhumane and brutal governance. To which Stalin dismissively retorted, "How many military divisions does he have?" That is the challenge for the reverends Jesse Jackson and Al Sharpton as they wage into the racial battles in sports. Unless Jackson and Sharpton can synthesize and maintain a weighty, credible, focused and steady presence, the major league baseball owners and others will listen politely and go about their business.

Jackson also may be concentrating his attention at the wrong end of the athletic food chain. Challenging professional team owners at their pressroom meetings to hire more minorities and changing baseball for Marge Schott's race-related problems certainly garners publicity, but it is not the area of greatest need. The woeful, cynical mind-set that afflicts so many minority

high school student-athletes is much more serious. In the 16,000 U.S. high school districts, about a third of their student-athletes graduate as functional illiterates — a disproportionate percentage of whom are minorities.

In the two glamour, revenue-producing sports of high school basketball and football, participation of blacks alone totals nearly 650,000 out of about 1.5 million. I would suggest Jackson and Sharpton address the next convention of the National Federation of State High School Associations.

Strategically, baseball may be the wrong initial target. The national pastime may have more racial fence-mending to do than football or basketball, but there is undoubtedly less interest among blacks in this sport that just takes too long to finish. Reared to seek peer status through their skills at Nintendo (or, God forbid, with a revolver), the typical black male with a TV remote control in his hand would much rather watch Bobby Brown than Bobby Bonilla. Meanwhile, some player making \$5 million a year to bat 260 is taking 30 seconds between swings: He must plant his feet in the batter's box, check the third-base coach for the sign, pull up his skin-

ning batting gloves and align his sweat bands that run from wrist to elbow. So if Jackson and Sharpton could marshal some foot soldiers to picket or protest it would not be because the troops love baseball. As has been embarrassingly

**Challenging owners to hire more minorities and chastising baseball for Marge Schott's race-related problems guarantee publicity, but it is not the area of greatest need.**

pointed out, help may not even be forthcoming from the black players already playing professionally. It would make my day if I heard that, confidentially, some black, multimillion-dollar star secured a commitment from an owner to hire more minorities as a condition of signing a contract. As head of Athletes For Jesse Jack-

son in his 1984 presidential campaign, I persuaded just one black athlete — the former New York Giants star Butch Woolfolk — to take a trip to campaign for him.

The specter of pickets on Opening Day also deserves a rethinking. Coming out of a recession and possibly still jobless, many traditional fans — black and white — can hardly wait until the umpire says, "Play ball!" Unless the commitment to see this thing through is as strong as it was during the South African Embassy protests, then better play may have been to urge TV viewers not to watch the Opening Day game. There's no physical confrontation between rabid fans and protesters, and, if successful, it sends a stronger message. Unless there are committed battalions of privates and sergeants in the Jackson-Sharpton army, rethink this battle plan.

Women's sports inequities did not come up at all. To the extent that "give them a chance" has been the rallying cry for more college scholarship opportunities for minorities, one might as well have rephrased it as "give black males a chance." Over-qualified minority female coaches are practically begging for interviews for coaching positions that seem to go to white males. Five years ago, prompted by the racially insensitive remarks of the Los Angeles

Dodgers vice president Al Campanis, baseball asked the consultants Clifford Alexander and Harry Edwards to examine the issue of racism in baseball. One lesson they learned is that local solutions work best in ensuring any set of desired outcomes. An affirmative action plan for the Florida Marlins would certainly not work for the Red Sox at Fenway Park in Boston.

So, what to do? Don't reinvent the wheel. Form a consortium with a nucleus from the Black Coaches Association and the athletic directors and/or presidents of the colleges in the four major black college conferences.

This should be a ground war if it comes to that, with continuing and earnest discussions with the high school federation, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, the U.S. Olympic Committee and other interested parties.

There are injustices aplenty worthy of a frontal assault. It will take awhile, however, to see it through. And like the Pope, Jackson and Sharpton cannot rely on sound bites and good intentions to carry the day. Their involvement is welcome in any case, but will be effective only if they are around.

'Grace, Strength, Courage': Remembering a Legend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The sports world, AIDS activists and politicians paid tribute to Arthur Ashe.

Earvin (Magic) Johnson, who retired from the National Basketball Association last year after testing positive for the AIDS virus: "Arthur Ashe's passing makes this a very sad day, not only for the world of sports but for the entire world. If one can look for hope on this very sad occasion, it is that this is yet another compelling reminder of just how important it is to find a cure for this horrible disease."

Yannick Noah, the French tennis star who was encouraged in his youth by Ashe, on meeting Ashe in his native Cameroon in 1971. "I was 11 and I was so impressed. I asked him for an autograph and he gave me a poster and a racket. I slept with that racket for a long time. I had a dream and he helped me to make it come true."

President Bill Clinton: "The embodiment of true sportsmanship, Arthur rose from the segregated courts of Richmond, Virginia, to the championship at Wimbledon displaying grace, strength and courage every step of the way. Arthur Ashe never rested with fame. He used the strength of his voice and the power of his example to open the doors of opportunity for other African Americans, fighting discrimination in America and around the world."

Mary Fisher, AIDS activist: "Arthur handled all of this with such grace and dignity. He made a difference in my life and so many others by talking, by educating and by loving. It's my hope that we all as a nation listen to what Arthur said — that we must fight AIDS." (AP, Reuters, WP)

SIDELINES

Faldo Wins Johnnie Walker by Stroke

SINGAPORE (Combined Dispatches) — Nick Faldo withstood a strong challenge from fellow Briton Colin Montgomerie on Sunday to capture the \$825,000 Johnnie Walker Classic golf tournament by one stroke with an 11-under-par total 269.

Faldo holed a 15-foot (4.5-meter) birdie putt on the final hole to avoid a sudden death playoff. Montgomerie, who shared the second-round lead with Faldo, started the day three strokes back and fought tenaciously to the end of the tournament, the third leg of the 1993 PGA European Tour.

Brett Ogle of Australia shot a three-under-par 69 Saturday for a 54-hole total 11-under 205 to hold a two-stroke lead over Billy Ray Brown heading into Sunday's final round of the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am in Pebble Beach, California. (AP, AFP, NYT)

3 Soldiers Injured as Napoli Wins

NAPLES (AP) — Three soldiers were injured Sunday in violence at Napoli's 2-0 victory over Foggia in the Italian soccer league, the ANSA news agency reported.

One soldier was stabbed inside the stadium, another was stabbed outside the facility after the game, and the third was punched in the head, ANSA said. It was unclear who started the violence.

Napoli won on goals by Gianfranco Zola in the 19th minute and Careca in the 29th.

Rain Again Delays Piggott's Return

DUBAI (Reuters) — The long-awaited return to racing by the veteran British jockey Lester Piggott was postponed Sunday due to heavy rain in the Gulf.

Organizers said Piggott, due to race Friday for the first time since being crushed by his horse, Mr Brooks, last October during the Breeders' Cup in Florida, will now ride on Wednesday.

The Friday race at Dubai's Nad Al Sheba was postponed to Sunday after rain hit the area and a member of Dubai's ruling family died. It was the heaviest rain in five years in Dubai.

Reynolds Delivers Victory and Snub

NEW YORK (AP) — Harry (Butch) Reynolds has made a winning return to world athletics here after a two-and-a-half-year doping ban, easily winning the 400 meters. He finished the race in 47.16 seconds, well ahead of Kevin Young (48.13) and the Olympic 400-meter hurdles champion, Antonio Pettigrew (48.16).

But he aroused controversy by insulting the head of the sport's ruling body, Reynolds, who failed a dope test in 1990 but has denied its veracity, has been critical of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and its president, Primo Nebiolo. On Friday, he predicted Nebiolo might deliver a snub to 400-meter world-record holder at the world indoor championships in Toronto in March, as Adolf Hitler did to the black American athlete Jesse Owens at the Berlin Olympics in 1936.

He said, "I'm looking forward to winning the gold and meeting Primo Nebiolo and see if he puts that medal around my neck or if he does an Adolf Hitler, refusing to shake Jesse Owens's hand."

For the Record

Jani Sievinen of Finland broke his own world record Sunday, swimming the 200-meter medley in 1 minute, 56.62 seconds in the final of a World Cup swimming event in Paris on Sunday.

Danyoos Losler of New Zealand set a men's 200-meter butterfly short course world record of 1 minute, 54.58 seconds at the World Cup swimming meeting in Paris on Saturday.

Striker Dennis Bergkamp of Ajax Amsterdam will join the Italian club Juventus next season, according to an AC Milan director, Adriano Galliani, quoted in the Corriere dello Sport on Sunday.

Akebono was crowned grand champion in Hong Kong on Sunday despite losing a quarterfinal bout on the second day of the event. In January, Akebono, an American, became the first foreigner to be promoted to sumo wrestling's highest rank.

The U.S. national soccer team played the Romanian national team to a 1-1 draw Saturday in Santa Barbara, California.

ASHE: He Gave the World Dignity

(Continued from page 1)

was No. 1. Not once did I see him try to upstage an opponent. Not once did I recall him whining or embarrassing himself or his family.

As an athlete, he won or lost, congratulated an opponent — and moved on. Always with dignity with his self-respect and sense of self completely intact.

It's funny how we now search long and far for role models. Now we wonder whether Michael Jordan and Magic Johnson and Mike Tyson and Pete Rose are worthy of our adulation, of our children's. It was like Arthur Ashe didn't quit the first time he was the only. "She was right and I played."

I worried that there are too few strong voices out there, reasonable, logical voices that don't get sidetracked, that aren't afraid to take unpopular positions. I don't want the loudest voices in America, black America in particular to come from athletes who think all that gutters is gold and singers who think you can bleach away your legacy. I'm searching my mind for someone to take the baton and run with it the way Arthur Ashe did, and I'm frightened cold because there isn't anybody out there at the present.

In my 13 years of being a sportswriter, I had the privilege of being in Arthur's company two dozen or so times. Until the last two or three years, I was too in awe to do any more than stumble through a sentence or two. He was a slight man, even when healthy. But his presence filled the room, especially in the days since April when he kept fighting odds nobody has beaten.

Arthur Ashe is dead, and anybody who ever cared about fairness and enlightenment and the betterment of humanity is worse off. There must be some way to mourn his passing, while celebrating the many gifts he left us.

When I heard Arthur Ashe had died, I worried about the next generation of kids, many of whom weren't yet born when he became the first black man to win Wimbledon. I worried that they didn't know that what Ashe did was teach all of us that limitations can be shaken, if they weren't self-imposed in the first place.

I remember the time my senior year in high school when I didn't want to go to Marquette Park, a racist neighborhood in Chicago, to play a junior-league tennis match because I'd be the only black kid in the competition. My mother said, "I'm glad Arthur Ashe didn't quit the first time he was the only." She was right and I played.

I was in two extremely difficult moments, times most of us never have to deal with publicly, that Ashe showed the grace that was characteristic of everything he did.

A heart attack and bypass procedure that ended his career only launched the energy he'd directed toward tennis into a dozen other worthy endeavors. Even after being forced to go public with the fact that he had AIDS, Ashe kept up a frantic work schedule, a pace that would put most healthy men to shame.

When I heard Arthur Ashe had died, I worried about the next generation of kids, many of whom weren't yet born when he became the first black man to win Wimbledon. I worried that they didn't know that what Ashe did was teach all of us that limitations can be shaken, if they weren't self-imposed in the first place.

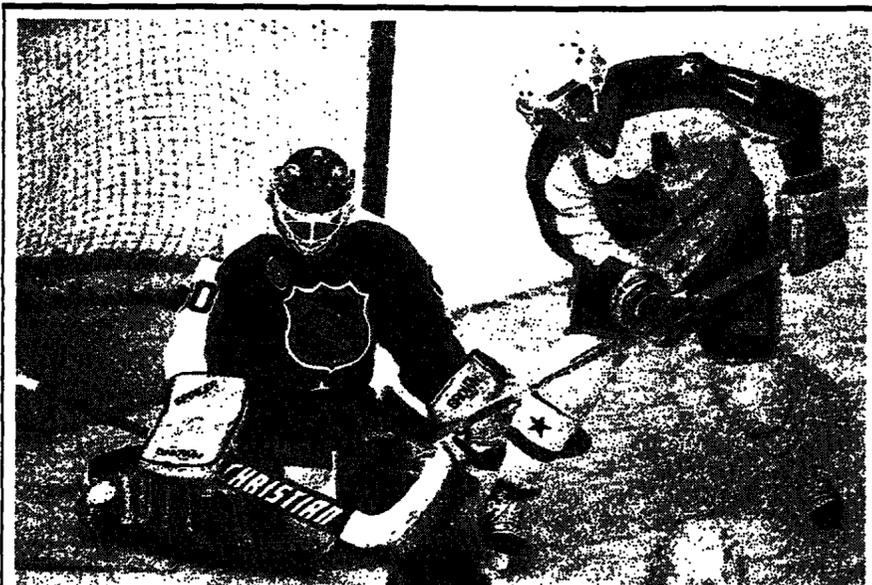
In Japan, Women's Giant Slalom And Men's Combined Rained Out

The Associated Press

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — Rain continued to fall on the World Alpine Ski Championships on Sunday, and organizers were forced to call off two events. It was the second day in a row and fourth in five that races were scrubbed.

The slalom portion of the men's combined was called off for the second straight day, and the women's giant slalom also was erased. The race jury decided to run the same program on Monday.

Swiss downhiller Chantal Bour-nissen, considered a favorite for the gold medal in that event, broke a bone on the inside of her right ankle during a volleyball game Saturday. She also sustained ligament damage and the Swiss team said she would miss the rest of the World Cup season.



Gartner Lights Up NHL All-Star Game in Montreal

Mike Gartner of the New York Rangers got one past Ed Belfour of the Chicago Blackhawks in the first period to launch the Wales Conference all-stars toward a 16-6 victory over the Campbell Conference squad in Montreal. Gartner scored four goals, including a first-period hat trick, on his first four shots. The 16 goals for one team and 22 overall were both records.

Escorts & Guides International Classified. (Continued From Page 4). Includes sections for BELLE EPOCH, MERCEDES, ZURICH, CHISELA, YVETTE LONDON, GENEVA, NICKY LONDON, ANSTERDAM, ORIENTAL, BRUSSELS, MILAN, TOKYO, GENEVA, and LONDON. Lists various services and contact information for each location.

# Baxter? Look Under Humor, Glen Opines

International Herald Tribune  
**PARIS**—Once when the cartoonist Glen Baxter was in New York the manager of a branch of Doubleday's didn't know where to look for him in his catalogue and only finally

## MARY BLUME

turned to humor. "A stab in the dark," Baxter opines. Opine is a favorite Baxter word, as in his caption, "To my mind there's no finer sight than kale moving at speed" opined Millward." Baxter wouldn't use a word as dull as said.

Despite fearful translation problems—"we are never quite sure if his captions are meant to be funny or flat," says Editions Hoebecke, his French publisher—Baxter is much praised in France, where critics see the influence of Dada, Surrealism, Lewis Carroll, Heidegger and Swift.

"The French have fallen rather heavily, Germany has published one book so they're kind of dithering. The Dutch are coming, the Finns have fallen, the Swedes are about to go," Baxter declaims, taking on the tone of an empire builder in Boy Scout shorts. "We've annexed Australia and America. We're having little success in Tehran. I don't know why." He has been plagiarized in Japan.

Baxter was in Paris to open his show at the Samia Saouma gallery in the Marais. "Four madcap days," he tossed off. He has an overgrown crewcut, brindle beard and very clear blue eyes; his wife, Carol, looks like a merry Modigliani. His drawings of old-fashioned cowboys, pith-helmeted explorers and prim prewar young men and women combine square-jawed recitatives with absurdist terror (why is that little girl sacking a goldfish bowl in half?). Samuel Beckett meets Tom Mix.

His cartoons are poker-faced and look as if they had been done in poker work. Their very stillness is sinister: the menace behind the rosbush, the sense of looming fate. Not for nothing is one of his books called "The Impending Gleam": The word impending is Baxter in a nutshell.

"It's a good word, isn't it? I love that word." He is pleased that in Spanish the phrase means not only forthcoming ray of light but also a run in a lady's stocking. He gets fixated on words: For a while it was snows, then wimples as in his caption, "As the purple shadows of twilight began to steal across the courtyard Eric's fingers quivered for a brief moment above the ruins of Mr. Bosworth's wimple."

"It's a really long caption but I love the way it holds it all in time and is slightly sinister. Why should he hide himself in the ruins of someone's wimple? Why indeed? Especially when the wimple looks like an oil derrick.

Baxter was born in 1944 in Leeds, which he says is like growing up in monochrome. He liked the drawings of Charles Addams and Herriman's Krazy Kat, and at 12 fell for Perelman and Thurber when he was given a book of New Yorker fiction.



"SO DID YOU MANAGE TO RESOLVE YOUR LITTLE DISAGREEMENT WITH ERIC?" TRILLED THELMA

Later came Dada, Surrealism, Raymond Roussel and what Baxter calls the serious humor of Marcel Duchamp. A remark he saw in an interview with Jasper Johns sent him off to read Wittgenstein's "Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus," which led to a series of drawings in which Baxter cowboys speak Wittgenstein to each other. "I also did a drawing of Zulus in Africa discussing Wittgenstein in the original German," Baxter recalls.

Baxter's first success came not through drawing but through writing. He had been reading New York poetry magazines and was especially attracted by writers such as John Ashbery and Frank O'Hara, who, like him, had been influenced by French Surrealism.

"They saw what I was doing as funny and mysterious so I was published in little poetry magazines in New York. When I first went to New York I read in St. Mark's, in the Bowery. I had on this tweed suit and I tried to read this little short story which was kind of stiff and odd and the audience just fell about laughing. The stiffer I was the funnier they thought it was. It was great."

Until New York he hadn't known his writing was funny—"I'd shown people my work and they'd either fallen

asleep or said, 'Oh there's my taxi,' so I didn't have an audience"—although he says his stories, like his later drawings, were little scenes. "And there's something, you know, slightly wrong, something that doesn't quite fit."

His cowboys, when not spouting Wittgenstein or galloping past pictures ("Hank's tour of the Louvre usually lasted almost 18 minutes"), are Baxter's device for playing with archetypes.

"As a child I was exposed to all those B cowboy movies, Gabby Hayes stomping around saying 'I jes' don't look right,' so all these figures from literature and film got locked in my brain. They are sort of ideal for carrying the message because you're keying into a shared idea. It's the same with the very English types, they're archetypal figures."

His drawings are aimed as much at the ear as at the eye. His feeling for words, he realized a few years ago when listening to Margaret Drabble at a strip joint, came from his past as a stammerer (the occasion was an ex-stammerers' meeting organized by the strip joint's owner).

"Margaret Drabble said that even when she's typing she drifts away from blocking words," Baxter enunciated. Difficult words, he says, still stand out for him as if written against the sky, and stammerers become experts at circumlocution, as he learned as a boy.

"You can't ask the grocer 'Can I have some oranges' because you're going to immediately hit the word c-o-c-an, so you say, 'Good morning, have you any oranges?' Of course the shop's full of oranges—who is this idiot?—so you're in the position of being slightly mad and also there's this fear involved. This childhood fear means I tinker with sentences until I've got them just about right."

Sometimes, not often, Baxter's cartoons are a simple joke ("I was a device for turning school meals back into food"). Usually he draws on what his friend Salman Rushdie calls casual bizarreness and which he finds everywhere in life. He ends his book, "Glen Baxter: His Early Struggles," with a bibliography of every book by someone named Baxter in the libraries of the British Museum and the University of Texas at Austin.

It is riveting, and totally surreal, reading: Henry Foster Baxter's "On Organic Polarity," Winifred J. Baxter's "The Edinburgh Handbook to Housework," "The Locker Room Ballads" of John E. Baxter, both "The Distribution of Load Along Nuts" and "The Fatigue of Bolts and Studs" by Allan Muir Baxter, Hugo F. Baxter's "Soidisant: Poems with Original Drawings," James Keir Baxter's "The Iron Breadcrumb," which may have been an inspiration for Glen Baxter's invention of panis in welded steel.

"One of my favorites is William Joseph Baxter, who wrote only two books. The first, in 1941, was called 'America and Japan must Work Together.' Timing was his forte, right? He followed this up with his masterpiece in 1946, 'Inflation Is Not Coming.' 'I thought, 'This guy is a genius,'" Glen Baxter intoned.

# Epistrophe: Clinton Reconsidered

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON**—Working under the deadline pressure experienced only by drama critics on opening nights, this former presidential speech writer raced back from the inaugural oath-taking at the Capitol to review what Democrats hope will be "Clinton's First Inaugural Address."

Because I did not have a seat on the aisle, I was delayed by the exiting crowd. (The Reverend Jesse Jackson, also eager to get out, inveigled a medical worker to push a stretcher through the mob, crying "Medic coming through!" and followed in his wake. Jackson did not make a lot of friends with that maneuver, but certainly displayed his resourcefulness.)

Back at the office, pounding my processor at fever pitch, my literary voice like thin ice breaking, I graded the new president on specificity: nicely thematic ("renewal" or "renew" seven times), suitably metaphorical (seasonality, "forced spring") and blessedly short (14 minutes, JFK length).

That rated a B, but because his delivery was so good and the day was sunny and hope contagious, I gave it a B+ in my political essay. (I would give my own critique an A—because I used *anaphora* for "repeated endings" instead of "repeated beginnings"; the correct term is *epistrophe*.)

Now, as Woodrow Wilson put it, the time for sober second thought: nipping about grammar in the language column.

**Subject-verb disagreement.** In dumping on the Washington influentials so eager to embrace him, the new president bailed "those people whose toil and sweat sends us here and pays our way." *Toil and sweat, like blood, toil, tears and sweat*, its Churchillian predecessor, is a plural subject; it should take the plural verbs *send and pay*.

Later, in one of the politically pregnant phrases of his speech, he pledged to act not only when vital national interests were at stake but also when "the will and conscience of the international community is defied." In my white-hot review, I wished that he had said "will or conscience," because that would have meant he would not be constrained by the will of other nations, but would act on his own reading of their conscience. Now that I think about it, the *or* would have made it grammatically correct, too, because *will and conscience* is a plural phrase, requiring a plural verb: *are, not is*. Clinton should note on his cuff before the next exam: "Presidents who seek international agreements and agreements with Congress should first set an example with subject-verb agreement."

**Pronoun-antecedent disagreement.** "And now each in our own way," began a line of the peroration. Wrong. *Each* is singular and *our* is plural, and trying to force them together is like trying to make an agreement between nations whose interests are fundamentally antagonistic. I presume he was avoiding the sexist "each in his or her own way," but he would have been better off with "all of us in our own way."

It wasn't as if William Jefferson Clinton (fitting use of his formal name for the formal occasion—I winced at "I, Jimmy Carter") were rebelling against the rules of grammar. He is a confirmed whomkin, properly using that noxious pronoun in "The world for whom

we hold our ideals, from whom . . . to whom. Generations of Miss Thistlebottoms yet unborn will point with pride to his whom behavior, beyond the call of usage. But they will shudder at:

Raised for reared. "Raised in unrivaled prosperity, we inherit . . ." He inherits a mistake: You raise cattle; you rear children. This distinction is breaking down, but the purist vote is not to be ignored.

Each other (for one another). "It is time to break the habit of expecting something for nothing from our bad habit of expecting something for nothing from our government or from each other." Each other is limited to two; one another is for more than two. He used both in the peroration and batted 500: "We need each other in the peroration and batted 500: 'We need each other' (incorrect) and we must care for one another (correct)." (H. W. Fowler doesn't consider this distinction important, but the style manual of The New York Times rightly holds the line.)

Double negative. Don't use *not* when *or* is called for. "While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges *not* fail." The negative *not* does not go with the negative *or*; that creates a double negative, which is a no-no. Substitute *neither* for the *not* or change the *or* to *or*.

I am all for reducing the size of the White House staff by 25 percent, as candidate Clinton promised; but maybe he should leave unfiled a couple of national security slots and hire one good copy editor.

At his confirmation hearings after designation as secretary of commerce, Ron Brown skillfully slipped around conflict-of-interest questions but may have tripped up on the meaning of a modifier. He promised "vehement enforcement" of U.S. trade laws, especially regarding anti-dumping statutes that so troubles our European allies, some of whom like to dump.

The word usually needed to *enforcement* is vigorous. Departure from cliché is to be commended, but is vehement what Brown meant? One sense of the word is "powerful," so he can find support in the dictionary, but most of us take vehement to mean "fervent, impassioned," even to the point of "red-faced, heated, angry."

Let us look with amused concern at the mixture of metaphor put forward by Jim Sasser, senator from Tennessee, about William Jefferson Clinton's command of domestic issues: "This guy knows his oats." As noted by Louis Jay Herman, consigliere of the Goichal Gangsters, "Mr. Clinton may be feeling his oats, but he knows his onions."

The mangling of metaphors may become a mark of membership in the Clinton administration, reports Cy Liberman of Arden, Delaware. Samuel R. Berger, the deputy national security adviser, emerged from the basement of the White House to appear on "This Week With David Brinkley" and answer a question with "We ought to put our shoulder to the grindstone on that one."

Well, they promised us change. The rest of us have our noses to the wheel.

New York Times Service

**INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED**  
Appears on Pages 4 & 13

## WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Columns include location, high/low temperatures, and weather conditions.

CROSSWORD puzzle section including clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Jan. 5.

## CROSSWORD

CROSSWORD puzzle section including clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Jan. 5.

CROSSWORD puzzle section including clues for Across and Down, and a solution to the puzzle from Jan. 5.

## BOOKS

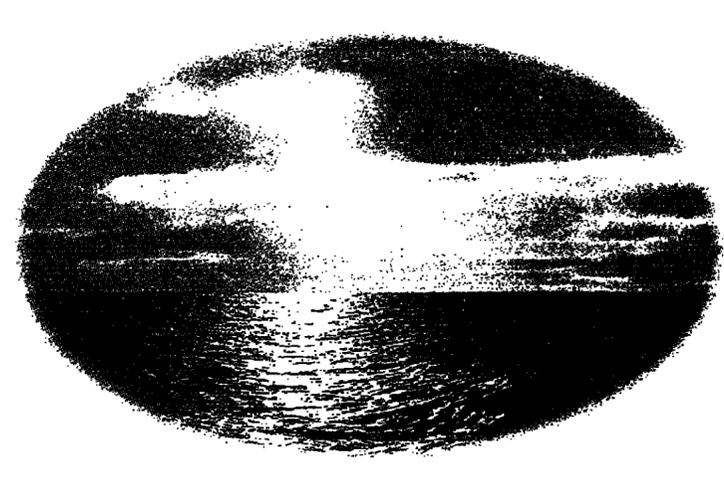
**MURDOCH**  
By William Shawcross. Illustrated. 492 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster.  
Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang  
As he demonstrated more than a dozen years ago in "Side-show: Kissinger, Nixon and the Destruction of Cambodia," William Shawcross is an outstanding British journalist: a probing researcher, a dramatic storyteller and a writer with a sense of justice. These characteristics are also evident much of the time in "Murdoch," his biography of Rupert Murdoch, the communications magnate who owns newspapers, magazines, a television network, a satellite television service, a book publishing house and a Hollywood

movie studio. These international companies make Murdoch one of the most important figures delivering words and pictures to the global village. Considering Shawcross's deserved professional reputation, it's surprising to read this admission at the beginning of what he calls an unauthorized biography of his cooperative subject: "Because he had been most helpful and never sought to impose any conditions on me, I sent him the draft so that he could point out what he saw as factual errors. On the same basis, I showed parts or all of the manuscript to others involved." He then decided to make no comment. This statement doesn't quite suffice. Shawcross says that when Murdoch agreed to be interviewed by him, "he asked for no control."

Stories about the Murdoch empire, which began in Adelaide, Australia, and expanded to London, New York and Hollywood. Along the way to wealth and power, Murdoch dropped his leftist views at Oxford and began his profitable friendships with conservative politicians and magazine peddlers: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, President Ronald Reagan, Mayor Edward I. Koch, Roy Cohn. Shawcross tells how Murdoch supported them editorially not out of friendship but for business reasons. In "Murdoch," Murdoch's politics can best be found not in his convictions but in his ledger books. Two questions are raised by "Murdoch." First, what makes Rupert run? Second, are his newspapers and his line of entertainment goods classy or sleazy and, as a

corollary, does he care as long as they are profitable? The biography is not precise about what drives Murdoch. Although "Murdoch" isn't a psychology, a little less objectivity and more interpretation by the author would have been welcome. As for the inherent value of the product delivered by Murdoch's media empire, Shawcross leaves a strong impression that the great acquirer is a genius at down-marketing: taking the low road to gain readers and audiences. Although Shawcross declines to pass judgment on his subject, in "Murdoch" he does provide plenty of ammunition for readers to draw their own conclusions.

**BRIDGE**  
The stake was £150 a hundred, the equivalent of an American game played for \$2.50 a point. So Rose's mind was wonderfully concentrated when West led the heart two and the dummy appeared. He played low from dummy. South won the queen and saw that his task was still impossible. If he worked on diamonds, for example, the defenders would take their two aces. Ruffing a club in the hope of collecting the queen would not bring him 12 tricks, even if it succeeded. Instead he tried an impudent swindle, in about five seconds, by leading the club jack. He played low, and was horrified when Rose threw a heart from the dummy and the jack won the trick. Dummy's remaining hearts were thrown on the top clubs, and a diamond was led. The diamond ace was the only trick for the defense and the slam was made.



# Get your point across in no time.

AT&T USADirect Service. Your Express Connection to AT&T Service. Just dial the access number of the country you're in. For additional access numbers, call collect, 412-553-7458, Ext. 606.